A Booke of the Arte and maner, howe to plant and graffe all sortes of *trees, howe to set stones, and sowe Pe-* pines to make wylde trees to graffe on, as also remedies and medicines. With diuers other newe practise, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with his owne handes, deuided into seauen Chapters, as hereafter more plainely shall appeare, With an addition in the ende of this booke, of certaine Dutch practises, set forth and Englished, by Leonard Maiscall.

In laudem incisionis distichon,
Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanaque tellus,
Fructificat nobis, incisione datur.

Imprinted at London by Henrie Denham, for Iohn Wight.

The booke vnto the Reader.

EChe wyght that willing is to knowe,
The way to graffe and plant:
May here finde plentie of that skill,
That earst hath bene but scant.
To plant or graffe in other tymes,
As well as in the spring:
I teach by good experience,
To doe an easie thing.
The pleasure of this skill is great,
The profite is not small:
To such men as will practise it,
In things méere naturall.
The poore man may with pleasure finde,
Some thing to helpe his méede,
So may the riche man reape some fruite,
Where earst he had but wéede.
The noble man that nédeth naught,
May thereby haue at will:
Such pleasaunt fruit to serue his vse,
And giue eche man his fill.
The common weale cannot but winne,
Where eche man doth entende:
By skill to make the good fruites mo,
And yll fruites to amende.
Weigh well my wordes, and thou shalt finde,
All true that I doe tell:
Mine Authour doth not write by gesse,
Practise made him excell.
If thou wilt practise as he did,
Thou mayst finde out much more:
He hath not found out all the truth,
That nature hath in store.

Farewell.

To

To the right honorable and my very good

Lorde, Syr Iohn Pawlet Knight, Lorde S. Iohn, Leonarde Maſcall wiſheth proſperous health, with continuall encreaſe of honour.

RIght honorable, among all ſciences that may bee lightly obtayned, and among many goodly exerciſes and experiences for men, there is none (among the reaſt) more meete and requiſite, or that more doth refreſh the vital ſpirits of men, nor more engender admiration in the effectes of nature, or that is cauſe of greater recreation to the wearie and traueyled ſpirite of man, or more profitable to mans life, than is the ſkil of planting and graffing, the which not only we may ſee with our eyes, but alſo feele with our handes in the ſecret workes of nature: yea, nothing more diſcouereth vnto vs the great & incomprehenſible worke of god, that of one litle Pepin ſede, Nut or ſmall plant, may come the ſelfeſame herb or tree, & to bring forth infinite of the ſame fruit, which alſo doth ſhine and ſhew forth it ſelfe vnto vs, eſpecially in the ſpring time, by their diuerſitie of ſhootes, bloſſoms & buds, in diuers kindes of nature, by the goodneſſe and mightie power of the great Lorde and Creator towardes his people, in ſuch thinges as commeth forth of the naturall earth, to nouriſhe, to ſuſtayne and maintaine our lyues. What greater pleaſure can there be, than to ſmell the ſweete odour of herbes, trees, and fruites, and to beholde the goodly colour of the ſame, which in certaine tymes of the yeare commeth foorth of the wombe of their mother and nourſe, and ſo to vnderſtande the ſecrete operation in the ſame. And to be ſhort, of this labour (in our lyues) we do take part therof with great gaines and reuenues that come therby, where as through ydleneſſe there commeth none:

therefore to augment the ſame, it ſhall be good to appeaſe and mittigate all fond delightes and vaine pleaſures, with ſuch lyke vanities, and cleane put out and aboliſh the delightes of all vices. Wherefore the Poet ſayth: let vs prayſe the true labouring houre of the true labourer. Thereupon many great Lordes and noble perſonages, haue left their theatres, pleaſant ſtages, goodly paſtimes, forſaking and deſpiſing their pleaſures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and coſtly perfumes, but haue giuen themſelues to Planting and Graffing, and ſuch like. In ſuch ſort, that if we ſhould diligently ſearch, and recite all the diſcourſe of auncient Hiſtories, as of late dayes we ſhould finde, that the moſt noble perſonages through their vertue, hath ſhewed many goodlye examples, as in one Theatre a ſupreme degree honorable: nor haue had nothing more deare, more requiſite, or more greatly in cõmendation, than Planting & Graffing of fruit. *Cyrus* a great king of the Perſians (as witneſſe *Xenophon*,) did ſo much delite in the Art of planting & graffing, (which did ſhew a great prayſe and glorie vnto his perſonage,) that he had no greater deſire or pleaſure, than when he might occupy himſelfe in Planting & Graffing to garniſh the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of trees. The Emperour *Diocleſian*, (as doth recite, *Sextus Aurelius Victor*,) of his owne good will without any conſtraynt, did leaue the ſcepter of his Empire for to remain continually in the fieldes. So much pleaſure did he take in planting of fruit, in making of Orchardes & Gardens, which he did make, garniſh, and finiſhe with his owne handes. The Senatours, Dictatours, and Conſuls of the Romaynes, among all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing to bee one of the moſt flouriſhing labours in this worlde for the common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue:

yea,

yea, they did ſo much eſteeme it, that they did hang tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the tyme more aptly ſpent, than in Plãting & Graffing, nothing more contenting themſelues, nothing more delighted in any other affayres for the common wealth, than in ſetting, ſowing or planting on the earth. How much we may prayſe of late dayes and commend our trauailers from other countreys, it is eaſie to be perceyued and knowne, but of Lords, Gentlemen, & Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regarde in theſe latter dayes, howe they might folow the example of others: Wherby it hath repleniſhed this our realme with diuers ſtraunge Plants, Herbes, and Trees, very good and neceſſarie for the common wealth, not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a ſure and certaine iudgement, that Planting and Graffing is more highly to be commended and prayſed, than many other worthie and noble things in this worlde: for this Art hath not onely from tyme to tyme, beene put in vſe and practiſe of labour through kings and princes: but alſo it hath bene put in writing of many great and worthie perſonages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Muſceus, Homer, Hoſiode, Conſtantine, Ceſar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingall tongue by king Attalus and Mago, (the which reciteth the Hiſtoryes) that after their death, the bookes of planting and graffing were brought to Rome, ſoone after the deſtruction of Carthage. Likewiſe howe many ſince haue written onely of zeale and loue for their countrey and common wealth, of the fruitfull arte of planting and graffing: yea of late dayes howe many worthie men by their learning haue written likewiſe thereof, ſhoulde

ſeeme

ſeeme that it hath come from their aunceſters, as the greateſt honour, through the noble inuention of the ſame. Lykewiſe I dare boldely affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but alſo haue bene practiſers and inuenters of the ſame, (as witneſſeth diuers hyſtories) in diuers and many ſecrete thing, wherein I dare boldly ſay, they haue not ſo learnedly, nor ſo exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writyng things ſo certaine, that their ſucceſſours may eaſily marke, obſerue, and keepe the ſame: for euery one hath written according to the nature of his countrey. The Greekes for Greece, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italians for Italy, the French men for Fraunce &c. which writing without the order and practiſe, doth very ſmall profite for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our nation, which hath had ſmall care heretofore in planting and graffing, in ſome places of this realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well diſpoſed haue graffed, the euill and malicious perſon hath ſone after deſtroyed them againe: but if we would endeuor our ſelues thervnto (as other countreys doe,) we might floriſh, and haue many a ſtraunge kinde of fruit (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleaſure and ſerue manye wayes both for the rich and poore, as well as in Grece, Barbarie, Italy, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen ſo well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for ſo much as I haue bene long in declaring of our predeceſſours, I will nowe leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and reſt from the other things accompliſhing my deſire, beſeching your Lordſhip to take this my ſimple traueile in good part, requeſting no other recompence for my paine herein, but wiſhing it might be put in a generall practiſe thorow

row this realme, whereby in ſmall tyme it would grow vnto a great profite and commoditie both to the riche and poore, wherein I ſhould thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but alſo to haue a iuſt tribute for my deſertes, and alſo this Realme might thereby receyue no ſmall benefite, with prayſe of other countreys, in folowing our predeceſſours in this arte of planting and graffing: ſome places of this Realme are greatly commended and prayſed among others, as Kent for the chiefeſt, which vertue (notwithſtanding) can not be cleane put out or forgoten, ſpecially, when ſuch as your honour ſhall ſeeme to fauour the ſame, and alſo to ſee the forwarde doyngs thereof, in ſuch groundes and Lordſhips as ye doe poſſeſſe, the which at this time hath onely mooued me to attempt vnto your honor this my ſimple trauaile, which is not the only dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but as a dewe deſert, not thinking my ſelfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberalitie, nor ſhewing otherwayes howe to recompence the ſame, hath boldned me at this time to commende this my ſimple and rude worke vnto your Lordſhip, not according vnto your eſtate and honour, the which had bene more mete & requiſite to haue had the finiſhing of ſome better worke. Therfore beſeching your honor to wey and accept this mine intent & good will herein, which thing ſo doing, I ſhall thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but it ſhall encourage me the more hereafter to take in hande the like or better worke. Thus I beſeech the almightie God and creator, to encreaſe your proſperous honour, with long lyfe in health.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

GEntle reader thou shalt vnderstande, I haue taken out of diuerse Authors this simple worke, into our Englishe tongue, praying thee for to accept it in good part: in so doyng thou shalt bolden me to trauail further therin: & thus shewing my good will in declaring of diuers wayes of planting and grafting, & how in the meetest times of the yeare, with shewing of diuers commodities and secretes herein, howe to set or plant with the roote, and without the roote. Howe to sow or set Pepines or curnelles, with the ordering thereof. Also howe to clense your graffes and cions, howe to helpe barren and sicke trees, howe to kill wormes and vermin, and to preserue and keepe fruit: how to plant and proyne your Vines, and to gather and presse your grape: how to clense & mosse your trees, how to make your Syder and Perry, howe to set, chose, order and kepe Hoppes, with many other secrete practises, which shall appere in the table following, that euery person may easily perceyue in these our dayes more largely of the art of planting and grafting than heretofore hath bene shewed. Which thing is not an exercise only to the minde, but likewise a great profit many wayes, with maintenaunce of health vnto the bodie. Therefore spare not the bodie to shewe so great goodnesse therevnto, & also to the common wealth. In these dayes (among the rest) ye may see many, whiche be of the base and abiect sort of

the

the common wealth, as those which wil not stick to say. Fie on thæ slaue, what thing is now counted more filthy in these days (amõg faire personages) than labouring of the earth which we must al liue by. Wel, these be dainty persons: yet therunto, what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more healthful vnto the body: & herein to put away all nourishing of vice and idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite & many worthy Lordes and Gentlemen, which haue had a greate care to followe the example of others. Wherefore gentle Reader, let vs nowe leaue of from al wanton games and idle pastimes, and be no more as children whiche sæke but their owne gaine and pleasure, let vs therfore sæke one of vs for another in all good workes for the common wealth, whereby those that doe come after vs may so enioye our workes and trauell herein, as we haue done of our predecessours, that therein God may be glorified, prayed and honored in all our workes of planting and grafting: and we therefore maye be thankefull, from age to age, during this mortall lyfe.

Amen.

The Table of all the principall thinges

contayned in this booke, which ye shall hereafter finde by number & leafe.

Of the seauen Chapters following.

The first Chapter treateth of the setting of curnelles, of Apple trees, Plum trees, Peare trees, and Seruice trees. 1

How to chose your Pepins at the first pressing. 1
How to vse the earth to sowe your Peppynes on. 2
How to see vnto pultrye for marring your beddes, and
How to weede or clense your beddes or quarters. 2
How to plucke vp the wylde cyons. 3

The seconde Chapter treateth, how to set your wilde trees come of Pepynes, when they be first plucked vp. 3

How to dung your wilde trées come of Pepines. 3
How to cut the principall rootes in setting againe. 3
How to set your trées in ranke being yung. 4
How to make a space from one ranke to another. 4
How to water your plantes being drye. 4
How in remouing your trées, to plant them againe. 5
The best time for to remoue. 5
Of negligence and forgetfulnesse. 5
Not so good to grafte the Seruice tree, as to set him. 6
Some trées without grafting haue good fruite, and other some being grafted, haue but yll fruite. 6
For to augment and multiply your trées. 6
The maner to chaunge the fruite of the Pepin tree. 7
How to make good Cyder. 7
To make an Orchard in fewe yeares. 7

The thirde Chapter is, of the setting of trees which come of Nuttes 8

How to set trées that doe come of Nuttes, and the tyme to plant or set them. 8

For

The Table.

For to set them in the spring time. 8
Of the dung and deepe digging thereof. 9
Of Nuttes and stones lyke the trées they come of. 9
Of planting the sayde Nuttes. 9
Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour. 8
To set the Pine tree. 10. To set Cherry trées. 10
Trées of Bastarde and wylde Nuttes. 10
To set Filbardes and Hasell wandes. 10
To set Damsons and Plum trées. 10
To graffe cyons of Plums, on the lyke. 11
To set all sortes of Cherry trées. 11
How to order Plum trées, and Cherry trées. 11
How to graffe Plum trées, and Cherry trées. 11
How to proyne or cut trées. 12
How to clense and dresse the rootes of trées. 12
To helpe the stocke, being greater than the graffes. 13
The Remedy when a bough is broken. 13
How to enlarge the hole about the rootes. 14
To set small staues to stay your cyons. 14
What trées to proyne. 15
Why the sowre Cherrye dureth not so long as the great healme Cherry. 15
To graffe one great Cherry with a nother. 16
Of deepe setting or shallowe. 16

¶ The fourth Chapter sheweth how to set other trees, of great cyons prickt in the earth without rootes, wyth the proyning of lesser Cyons.

TRées taking roote prickt of braunches. 16
How to set them. 16
How to binde them that be weake. 17
How to digge the earth to set them in. 17
Of Cyons without rootes. 18
To plant the Figge tree. 18
How to set Quinces. 18

The Table.

The way to set Mulbery trees. 18. A Nutte therof. 19
The time to cut cyons. 19
To set bushe tree, as Gooseberies and small reysons. 19
Of setting Oziars. 19

The fyft Chapter treateth of foure manner of graffings. 19

OF diuers wayes of grafting. 20
The first way of grafting all sortes of trees. 20
To graffe Apple trees. Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees. 20
The grafting of great Cherries. 20
To graffe Medlers on other Medlers. 20
Of diuers kinde of graffes on one tree. 21
The grafting of the Figge tree. 21
Of grafting the great Abricotes. 22
Of grafting the Seruice tree. 22
The setting of the Seruice tree. 22
Of trees harde to graffe in the shielde. 22
How to see to trees charged with fruite. 22
Of trees for to chose your graffes on. 23
The cions on the East part are best. 23
To chose your tree for graffes. 23
To kepe graffes a long time. 23
To kepe graffes ere they budde. 23
How ye ought to beginne to graffe. 24
When is good grafting the wilde stockes. 24
To marke if the tree be forwarde or not. 24
When ye graffe, what to be furnished withall. 24
Of graffes not prospering the first yeare. 25
For to graffe well & sure. 25. How to trim your graffes. 25
How to cut graffes, for Cherries and Plums. 26
A note of your incision. 26
For to take heede in grafting ye rayse not the barke. 26
How to cut your stocke. 27

The Table.

If your wilde stocke be great or slender. 27
Trées as great as ones arme. 27
Of great trées as bigge as ones legge. 27
The graffes being pinched in the stockes. 28
How ye ought to cleaue your stockes. 28
To graffe the braunches of great trées. 28
How to cut great olde braunches. 28
How to binde your graffes against windes. 28
To set many graffes in one cleft. 29
To saue your stocke before ye cleaue him. 29
If the stocke cleaue to much, or the barke open. 29
How graffes neyer lightly take. 29
How to set graffes right in the stocke. 30
Of setting in of the graffes. 30. A note of the same. 30
How to draw forth the wedge. 30
How to couer your cliftes on the heade. 31
How ye ought to see well to the binding of your graffes. 31
How ye ought to temper your clay. 31
How to bush your graffe heads. 31
The seconde way to graffe bye braunches. 32
The thirde maner of grafting, is betwirt the barke and the trée. 33
Howe to dresse the heade, to place your graffes betwirt the barke and the trée. 33
How to couer the heade of your stocke. 34
The maner of grafting in the shielde. 34
To graffe in Sommer, so long as the trées be leaued. 34
Of bigge Cions are best to graffe. 34
How to take of the shielde. 35
How to know if your scutchion or shielde be good or bad. 35
How to graffe on yong trées. 36
How to set or place your shielde. 36
How to rayse vp the barke, to set your shielde on. 36
How to binde on your shielde. 37
On a trée ye may graffe two or thrée shieldes. 37
Of the time to vnbinde your shielde. 37

The Table.

How to cut the braunches, graft on the trées. 37

The sixt Chapter is of transplanting, or altering of trees. 38

The soner ye trãsplãt or set them it shal be the better. 38
To plant or set towardes the sowth. 39
How to cutte the braunches before ye set. 39
Apple trées commonly must be disbraunched afore ye sette them againe. 39
All wilde stockes must be disbraunched. 40
What trées doe loue the Sunne, and what trées the olde ayre. 40
Of many sortes and maners of trées. 40
How to plant or set trées at large. 41
Howe ye ought to enlarge the holes, when ye plant your trées. 43
Of dung and good earth for your trées. 43
If wormes be in the earth at your rootes of trées. 44
To digge well the earth about the rootes. 44
The nature of places. 44
Of good earth. 44
With what ye ought to binde your trées. 45

The .vij. Chapter is of medicening and keeping the trees. when they are planted and set.

The first counsell is, when your trées be but plantes (in drye weather) they must be watered. 45
With what dung ye ought to dung your trées. 45
When ye ought (in Sommer) to vncouer your trées. 46
When to cut or proyne your trées. 46
How to cut great braunches, and when. 46
How to leaue your great braunches cut. 47
Of the trées hauing great braunches: 47
Of the barrennesse of trées, of cutting yll braunches and vncouering the rootes. 47

Of

Of trées which ye muſt breake, or plucke vp the rootes. 48
What doth make a good Nurſe. 48
Trées eaten & deſtroyed with cattell, to be graft againe. 48
How wilde ſtockes ought not haſtily to be remoued. 49
When to cut naughty cions from the heade. 49
How ſometime to cut principall members. 49
How to guide and gouerne the ſayde trées. 49
A kinde of ſickeneſſe in trées. 50
Trées which haue wormes in the barke. 50
Of ſnayles, antes and wormes that marre trées. 50
How to take thoſe ſtraunge creeping wormes. 51
A note of yll ayres and weathers. 52
To defende the Caterpiller. 53

¶ *Here followeth the table of Graffing ſtraunge and ſubtile wayes in vſing of fruites and trees.* 54

TO graffe one vyne vpon another. 54
To helpe a trée to long without fruite. 54
To haue Peaches two monethes afore others. 55
To haue Damſons vnto Alhallowtide. 55
To make Medlers, Cheries and Peaches, in eating, to taſt lyke ſpyce. 55
To make a Muſcadell taſte. 55
To haue Apples & Peares to come without bloſſoming. 56
To haue Apples and Cheſtnuttes rathe, and long on the trées to remayne. 56
To haue good Cheries, vnto Alhallowtide. 56
To haue rath Medlers two Monethes before others. 56
To haue Peares timely. 56
To haue Wilples and Medlers without ſtones. 57
To haue other Peares betimes. 57
To haue Mulberies rype very ſone, and dure long. 57
To keepe Peares a yeare. 57
To haue fruite taſt halfe an Apple, and halfe a Peare. 57
Tymes of grafting. 58
To deſtroy Pyſmiers or Antes, about the trée. 58
Another way for the ſame. 58

The Table.

To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almondes, greater and fayrer than others. 59
To make an Oke (or other tree) as greene in Winter, as in Sommer. 59
The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes. 59
To keepe fruite from the frost. 59
The chosen dayes to plant and graffe. 60
To haue greene roses all the yeare. 60
To keepe Raysons or Grapes good, a yeare long. 60
To make fruite laxatiue from the tree. 60
A note for all plantes and graffes. 61

Here followeth the Table of certayne Dutch practises. 62

To graffe one Vine on an other. 62
To helpe trees that doe not prosper. 72
To graffe Apples, to last on the tree to Allhalowtide. 74
To make Cherryes and Peaches smell lyke spyce. 74
To graffe that an apple shalbe halfe sweete & halfe soure. 75
To graffe the Rose on the holly tree. 75
Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to chose eyons. 60
How to gather your eyons. 61
Of wormes in the trees or fruite. 64
The setting of stones, and the ordering thereof. 64
How to gather Gumme of any tree. 65
To set a hole Apple. 65. The setting of Almondes. 65
The watering of Pepines. 66. To plant or set Vines. 66
To set or plant the Cherry tree. 66
To keepe Cherries good, a yeare. 67
Remedie against Pismaires and Antes. 67
The setting of Chestnuttes. 68
To make all stone fruite taste, as ye shall deuise good. 68
The grafting of the Medler or Wilple. 69
The bearing of fruite of the Figge tree. 69
The planting the Mulbery and Figge tree. 69

The

The Table.

The trées that beare bitter fruite. 70
To helpe barren trées. 70
Another way for the same. 70
To kéepe fruite after they be gathered. 71
The Mulbery trée lyking his earth. 71
Of Mosse on your trées. 71
To kéepe Nuttes long. 72
To cut or proyne the Peache trée. 72
To colour Peach stones. 73
If Peach trées be troubled with wormes. 73
To haue the Peache without stones. 73
Another way for the same. 74
The kéeping of Plums. 75
The altering of Peares. 76
The making of Cyder and Pirry. 76
To helpe frosen Apples. 76
To make Apples fall from the trée. 77
To cherrish Apple trées. 77
To make an Apple grow in a glasse. 77
To graffe many sortes of Apples on one trée. 78
To colour Apples, what colour ye list. 78
To graffe, to haue Apples without core. 79
The ordering of the Vyne and grape. 79
To haue Grapes without stones. 83
To make the Vyne to bring a grape to tast lyke Clarret Wyne. 83
The gathering of your grapes. 83
To know if your Grape be rype or not. 84
To prune or talke wyne. 84
Of the ordering, setting, and planting of Hops 85
To chose your Hop. 86
Howe to sowe the séedes. 86
Of the setting of poles. 87
Howe to proyne the Hoppe. 87
How to gather your Hoppes. 87

The Table.

What poles are best for your purpose. 88
How to order and dresse your hilles. 88
Of the best grounde for your Hoppe. 88
A note of all the reast aboue sayde. 89
And howe to packe and kepe your Hoppes. 89

Prayses be to God on hye,
In all our vvorldly planting:
And let vs thanke the Romaines also,
For the Art of Graffing.

FINIS.

An Exhortation to the Planter and Graffer.

ALwayes before ye do intend to plant or graffe, it shal be mete to haue good experience in thinges mete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all trees and fruites, and the differences of Clymates, which be contrarie in euery land: also to vnderstand the East and West windes, with aspectes and Starres, to the ende yee maye beginne nothinge that the winde or rayne may oppresse, that your labour be not lost, and to marke also and consider the disposition of the elements that present yeare, for all yeares be not of lyke operation, nor yet after one sorte, the Sommer and Winter doe not beare one face on the earth, nor the spring time alwayes rayny, or Autumne alwaies moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good and liuely marking spirit, fewe or none (without learning) may discerne of the varieties & qualities of the earth, & what he doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shall be good to haue vnderstanding of the ground where ye do plant, either Orchard or gardē with fruite, first it behoueth to make a sure defēce, to ỹ end, that not only rude persons and children may be kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull cattell indomaging your plantes or trees, as Oxen, kyne, Calues, Horse, Hogges & sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe doth greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kyll yong

træs and plantes, and where they are broken or bruſed with cattel, it is doubtful to growe after. It ſhal be good alſo, to ſet, plant or graffe træs all of lyke nature and ſtrength togither, that the great and hye træs, may not ouercome the lowe and weake, for when they be not lyke of heyght, they growe, nor rype not your fruit ſo wel at one time but the one before the other: that earth whiche is good for Vynes, is good alſo for other fruite. Ye muſt digge your holes a yeare before ye plant that the earth may be better ſeaſoned, mortifyed and waxe tender, both by rayne in Winter, and heate in Sommer, that therby your plants may take roote the ſoner, if ye will make your holes, and plant both in a yeare, at the leaſt, ye ought to make your holes two monethes before ye plant, and as ſoone as they be made, then it ſhal be good to burne of ſtrawe or ſuch lyke therin, to make your grounde warme: the further ye make them aſunder, the better your træs ſhall beare: make your holes lyke vnto a fornayce, that is, more ſtraight in the mouth than beneath, whereby the rootes may haue the more rome, and by ſtraightneſſe of the mouth, the leſſe raine or colde ſhal enter by in Winter, and alſo leſſe heate to the roote in Sõmer. Loke alſo that the earth ye put to the rootes, be neyther wet, nor layde in water: they doe commonly leaue a good ſpace betwixt euery træ, for the hanging bowes, for being nyghe togyther, ye cannot ſet rootes, nor ſowe nothing ſo well vnder your træs, nor they wyll not beare

fruite

fruite so wel: some loweth fourtie fote, some thirtie betweene euery tree: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, and the lesser the better: see they be straight, without knottes or knobbes, hauing a long straight graine or barke, which shall the sooner be apt to take grafes, and when ye set braunches or boughes of old trees, chose the yongest and straytest braunche therof, and those trees which haue borne yearely good fruite before, take of those which be on the sunny side, soner than those that grow in the court or shadowe, and when ye take vppe or alter your plantes, ye shal note to what winds your plant is subiect, and so let them be sette agayne, but those which haue growne in dry groundes, let them be set in moyst ground: your plantes ought to be cut of three fote long. If ye will sette two or three plantes togither in a hole, ye must take hede the rote of one touche not one another, for then the one will perishe and rot the other, or dye by wormes or other barmen, and when ye haue placed your plantes in the earth, it shall be good to strike downe to the botto of euery hole two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side your hole one, & let the appeare but a little aboue the earth that ye may (therby in Sommer) giue water vnto the rotes if nede be. Your yong plantes, and roted trees are commonly set in Autumme, from the first vnto the .xv. of October, yet some opinion is, better after Allhollowtide vnto Christmasse, than in the spring, because the earth doyll

dry to sone after, and also to set plantes wythout rote after Michaelmasse, that they may the better mollifie and gather rote against the spring, wherof ye shall finde hereafter more at large.

Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Planter, and Graffers, whereby they may the better auoyde the occasion and daungers of planting and grafting, which may come oftentymes through ignorance.

1572.

Staffe with vice above, to set in what instrument ye lyst, to clense your mosse trees.

The first Chapter.

¶ This chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels, yong Plum trees and Peare trees, of Damsons and Seruice trees.

For to make young trees of the Pepins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes & Seruice. First ye must prepare & make a great bedde or quarter well replenished, blend or mirt with good fat earth, and placed well in the Sunne, and to be well laboured & digged a good time before you do occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very deepe the Winter before, in blending or miring it well togither with good fat earth, or else to be mired almost the halfe with good dong: and so let it rot and ripe togither with the earth. And see alwaies that plot be cleane vnto the prelling of Syder, that no wilde cions or plantes do spring or growe thereon. Then in the moneth of September, December, or thereabouts, take of the pepins or pomes of the saide fruite at the first prelling out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or bruised: then take out of them, and rub a few at once in a cloth, and dry them betwixt your handes, and take so many therof as you shall thinke good: then make your bed square, faire and plaine, and sowe your seedes thereon, then take and couer them with a rake lightly, or with earth, not putting to muche earth vpon them. This done, deuide your beddes into quadrantes or squares of foure foote brode or thereabout, that when ye list ye may cleanse them from the one side to the other, without treading thereon. Then shal ye couer your seedes or pepins with fine earth, so sifting all ouer them, that then they may take the deeper and surer rote, and

wyll kepe them the better in winter folowing, and if ye liſt ye may rake them a litle all ouer: ſo that ye raiſe not your Pepins aboue the earth.

Another way howe one may take the Pepins at the firſt comming of the licour or preſſing.

WHich is: ye ſhal choſe the greateſt and faireſt curnels or pepins, and take them forth at the firſt bruſing of your frute, thē dry them with a cloth, and kepe them all the winter vntill S. Andrewes tide: then a little after ſowe them in good earth, as thynne as ye do ſowe Peaſon, and then rake them ouer as the other.

How one ought to vſe his earth to ſowe Pepins without dunging.

BVT in this maner of doing (in the ſpring) it is not ſo great neede for to rayſe or digge the earth ſo deepe as that which is dunged in Winter: but to deuide your quarters, in couering your pepins not ſo much with earth as thoſe which be ſowne with good dung, but when ye haue ſowne them, a litle rake them all ouer.

How ye ought to take heede of pultrie for ſcraping of your beddes or quarters.

AS ſoone after as your Pepins be ſowne vpon your beddes or quarters, let this be done, one way or other, that is, take good heede that your hennes do not ſcrape your beddes or quarters, therfore ſticke them all ouer light and thinne with bowes, or thrones, and take good heede alſo to ſwine, and other cattell.

How to weede or cleanſe your beddes and quarters.

AND when the Winter is paſt and gone, and that ye ſee your Pepins riſe and growe: ſo let them encreaſe the ſpace of one yere, but ſee to cleanſe weedes, or other things which may hurt them, as ye ſhal ſee cauſe. And in the Sommer when it ſhal ware dry, water them hardely in the euenings.

How

How one ought to plucke vp the wilde cions.

AND when these wilde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yere, ye must then plucke them vp all in the winter following, before they doe beginne to spring againe. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wylde Orcharde as followeth.

The seconde Chapter treateth howe one shall set againe the small wilde trees, which come of Pepins, when they be first pluckt vp.

FOr the bastarde or little wilde trees incontinent allone as they be pluckte vp, ye must haue of other good earth well trimmed and dunged & to be well in the Sunne, and wel prepared and dreſt, as it is sayde in the other part before of the Pepins.

How to dung your bastard or wilde young trees which come of Pepins.

ABout Aduent before Christmas, ye must digge & dung well the place where as ye wyll set them, and make your square of earth euen and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde trées so far one frō another as ye thinke mete to be graft, so that thei may be set in euē rankes and in good order, that when néede shall require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut of in the middes the principall great rootes.

IN what part so euer ye doe set any trées, ye must cut of the great maister rote, within a foote of the stocke, and all other bigge rotes, so that ye leaue a foote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes crosse wyse one from another halfe a foote, or thereabouts, and ye must also sée that there be of good dung more déepe and lower than ye do set your trées, to comfort the sayd rotes withall.

¶ Howe ye ought to ſet your trees in ranke.

YE ſhal ſet your ſmall yong trées in rankes, half a large foote one from another: and let them be couered as ye do ſet them, with good fat earth all ouer the rootes.

¶ How to make the ſpace from one ranke to another.

YE ſhall leaue betweene your rankes, from one ranke to another, one foote, or there aboutes, ſo that ye maye paſſe betweene euery ranke for to cleanſe them yf néede require, and alſo for to graffe any part or parcell thereof when time ſhalbe méete. But ye muſt note, in making thus your rankes, ye ſhall make ſo many allies as rankes. And if ye thinke it not good to make ſo many allies, then deuide thoſe into quarters of fiue foote broade or thereabouts, and make or ſet foure rankes (in eche quarter of the ſame) one foote from another, as ye vſe to ſet great Cabbage. And as ſoone after as ye haue ſet them in rankes and in good order as is aforeſaide, then ſhall ye cut of all the ſets euen by the grounde. But in thus doing ſée that ye do not plucke vp or loſe the erth which is about them: or if ye will, ye may cut them before ye do ſet them in rankes. If ye do ſo, ſée that ye ſet them in ſuch good order and euen with the erth, as is aforeſayde. And it ſhal ſuffice alſo to make your rankes as ye ſhal ſée cauſe. And loke that ye furniſh the earth al ouer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to couer the ſayd plantes withal, but ſtrowed betwirt: and ye muſt alſo loke well to the cleanſing of weédes, graſſe, or other ſuch things which will be a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

¶ How to water plantes when they waxe drie.

IT ſhall be good to water them when the time is drye: in the firſt yeare. Then when they haue put forth of newe cions, leaue no more growing but that cion which is the principall and fayreſt, vpon euery ſtocke one: all the other cut of harde by the ſtocke: and euer as there do grow ſmall twigs about the ſtocke, ye ſhall (in the moneth of March & Aprill)

Aprill) cut them al of hard by the ſtock. And if ye then ſtick by euery plant a prety wand, and ſo binde them with Willowe bark, bzier, oz oſiers, it ſhal profit them much in their growth. Then after fiue oz ſixe yeares growth, when they be ſo bigge as your finger, oz thereaboutes, ye may then remoue any of them whereas ye wil haue them grow and remaine.

¶ How one ought to remoue trees, and to plant them againe.

THe maner how ye ought to remoue trées, is ſhewed in the firſt Chapter folowyng: then aboute two oz three yeares after their remouing, ye ſhall graffe them, foz then they wyll be the better rooted. As foz the others which ye leaue ſtill in rankes, ye may alſo graffe them where as they ſtand, as ye ſhal ſée cauſe good. When ye haue plucked vp the faireſt to plant in other places (as is afoꝛeſayde) alſo the maner howe to graffe them, is ſhewed in the fift Chapter folowing. But after they ſhall be ſo graft, in what place ſo euer it be, ye ſhall not remoue oz ſet them in other places againe, vntil the graffes be wel cloſed vpon the head of the wilde ſtocke.

¶ When the beſt time is to replant or remoue.

WHen the hed of the ſtock ſhall be all ouercloſed about the graffes, then ye may when ye wyll, tranſplant and remoue them (at a due time) where they ſhal continue. Foz with often remouing ye ſhal do them great hurt in their rootes, and be in daunger to make them die.

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulneſſe.

IF peraduenture ye foꝛget (thꝛough negligence) and haue let ſmal cions two oz thꝛée yeares grow about the rootes of your ſtockes vnplucked vp, then if ye haue ſo done, ye may well plucke them vp and ſet them in rankes, as the other of the pepins. But ye muſt ſet the ranks moꝛe larger, that they may be remoued without hurting of eche others

rotes: and cut of all the small twigs aboue as neede shal require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small cions of a peres growth.

It is not so conuenient to graffe the Seruice tree, as to set him.

WHere as ye shal sæ yong Seruice trées, it shalbe most profite in setting them, for if ye do graffe them, I beleue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke vp the yung bastard trées when they are as great as a good walking staffe: then proyne or cut of their branches and cary them to set whereas they may be no more remoued: and they shall profit more in setting than grafting.

Some trees without graffing bring foorth good fruite, and some other being grafted be better to make Syder of.

IT is here to be marked that though the Pepins be sowen of the pomes of Peares and good Apples: yet ye shal finde that some of them doe loue the tree wherof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smoth barke, and as faire as those which be grafted: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the maister rote without grafting, thei shal bring as good fruite, euen like vnto the Pepin wherof he first came. But there be other newe sortes commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shalbe grafted for that purpose.

When you list to augment and multiplie your trees.

AFter this sort ye may multiplie them, being of diuers sortes and diuersities, as of Peares or Apples, or such like. Notwithstanding, whensoeuer shall finde a good tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesayd, so shal ye vse him. But if ye will augment trées of themselues, ye must take grafkes, and so graffe them.

Of

Of the maner and chaunging of the fruite of the Pepin tree.

When ſo euer ye doe replant or chaunge your Pepin trees from place to place, in ſo remouyng often the ſtocke, the frute therof ſhal alſo change: but the frute which doth come of graffing, doth alwayes kepe the forme & nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue ſayde, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better grounde, the frute thereof ſhall be ſo much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

Here is to be noted if ye will make good Syder, of what frute ſo euer it be, beyng Peares or Apples, but ſpecially of good Apples, and wilde frute, haue alwaies a regard vnto the riping thereof, ſo gathered drye, then put them in dry places, on bordes, in heapes, couered with drye ſtrawe, and whenſoeuer ye will make Syder thereof, chooſe out all thoſe which are blacke bruſed, and rotten apples, & throwe them away, then take and vſe the reſt for Syder: But here to giue you vnderſtandyng, do not as they do in the countrey of Mens, which doe put their frute gathered, into the middes of their garden, in the raine and miſelings, vpon the bare earth, whiche will make them to leeſe their force and vertue, and doth make them alſo withered and tough, and lyghtly a man ſhall neuer make good Syder that ſhall come to any purpoſe or good profite thereof.

To make an Orchard in fewe yeares.

Some doe take yung ſtraight ſlippes, whiche doe growe from the rootes, or of the ſides of the Appletrees, about Michaelmaſſe, and doe ſo plant or ſet them (with Otes) in good grounde, where as they ſhall not be remoued, and ſo graffe (beyng well rooted) thereon. Other ſome doe take and ſet them in the ſpring time (after Chriſtmas) in lykewyſe, and do graffe thereon when they be well rooted: and both wayes do ſpring well.

And this maner of way is counted to haue an Orchard the soneſt. But theſe trees will not endure paſt twentie or thirtie yeares.

The thirde Chapter is of ſetting trees of Nuttes.

¶ How one ought to ſet trees which come of Nuttes.

FOr to ſet trees which come of Nuttes: when ye haue eaten the fruite, loke that ye kepe the ſtones and curnels thereof, then let them be dried in the winde, without the vehemencie of the ſunne, ſo reſerue them in a boxe, and vſe them as before.

¶ Of the time when ye ought to plant or ſet them.

YE ſhall plant or ſet them in the beginning of Winter, or afore Michaelmaſſe, whereby they may the ſoner ſpring out of the earth. But this maner of ſettyng is daungerous: for the winter then commyng in, and they beyng yong and tender in commyng vp, the colde will kill them. Therefore it ſhall be beſt to ſtay and reſerue them til after Winter. And then before ye do ſet them, ye ſhal ſoke or ſteepe them in milke, or in milke and water, ſo long tyll they do ſtinke therein: then ſhall ye dry them and ſet them in good earth in the chaunge or increaſe of the Moone, with the ſmall ende vpwarde, foure fingers deepe, then put ſome ſticke thereby, to marke the place.

For to ſet them in the Spring time.

IF ye will plant or ſet your Nuttes in the Spring time, where ye wil haue them ſtill to remaine and not to be remoued, the beſt and moſt eaſy way is, to ſet in euery ſuch place (as ye thinke good) three or foure Nuts nigh togither, and when they do al ſpring vp, leaue none ſtanding but the faireſt.

Of

Of the donging and deepe digging thereof.

ALso where as ye shall thinke good, ye may plante or set all your nuttes in one square or quarter togithers, in good earth and donged in suche place and tyme, as they vse to plant. But see that it be well donged, and also digged good and deepe, and to be well meddled with good dong throughout, then set your nuttes three fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a fote one from another: ye shall water them often in the Sommer, when there is dry weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

Of nuttes and stones like to the trees they came of.

IT is here to be noted, that certayne kindes of nuttes, and curnelles which doe loue the trees, wherof the fruite is like vnto the tree they came of, when they be planted in good grounde, and set well in the sunne, which be: the walnutte, chestnuttes, all kinde of peches, figges, almondes, and abrycotes, all these do loue the trees they came of.

Of the planting the sayde nuttes in good earth and in the Sunne.

ALL the sayde trees do bring as good frute of the sayde nuttes, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, and well in the Sunne, as the frute and trees they first came of.

Why frute shall not haue so good sauour.

FOr if ye plant good nuttes, good peaches, or figges in a garden full of shadowe, the which hath afore loued the Sunne, as the vine doth, for lacke thereof, their frute shall not haue so good sauour, although it be all of one frute: and likewise so it is with all other frute and trees, for the goodnesse of the earth, and the faire Sunne, doth preserue them much.

¶ To set the pine tree.

FOR to set the Pyne tree, ye must set or plante them of Nuttes, in Marche, or about the shewte of the sappe, not lightly after, ye must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged not to be transplanted or remoued againe, for very hardly they will shewte forth cions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the maister rote thereof.

¶ For to set Cherry trees.

FOr to set sowre Cheries which doe growe commonly in Gardens, ye shall understande they may well growe of stones, but better it shall be to take of the small cions which doe come from the great rotes: then plant them, and soner shall they grow than the stones, and those cions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or three yeares groth, for when they are great, they profite not so well: and when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the bowes.

¶ Trees of bastard and wilde Nuttes.

THere be other sortes of Nuttes, although they be well set in good grounde, and also in the sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so good fruite as the other, nor commonly lyke vnto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastarde wilde sowre fruite, which is the Fylbert, small Nuts, of Plums, of Cheries, & the great Abricots: therfore if ye will haue them good fruite, ye must set them in maner and forme following.

¶ How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

FOr to set Filberdes or Hasels, and to haue them good, take the small wandes that growe out from the rote of the Filbard or hasell tree (with short heary twigges) and set them, and they shall bring as good fruite as the tree they came off: it shall not be needefull to proyne, or cut of the branches therof when ye set them, if they be not great but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two or three yeares growth, and if ye shal see those cions which ye haue planted,

planted, not to be fayre and good, or doe growe and prosper not well, then (in the spring time) cut them of harde by the rote, that other small cyons may growe therof.

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

IN setting damsons or plum trées, which fruit ye would haue lyke to the trées they came off: if the sayde trées be not graft before, ye shall take onely the cyons that growe from the rote (of the olde stock) which groweth wyth small twigges, and plant or set them: and their fruite shalbe like vnto the trées they were taken off.

¶ To take plum graffes, and to graffe them on other plum trees.

AND if your Plum trées be graft already, and haue the lyke fruite that you desire, ye may take your graffes therof, and graffe them on your Plum trées, and the fruite that shall come thereof, shalbe as good as the fruite of the cion which is taken from the rote, bycause they are much of like effect.

¶ To set all sortes of Cheries.

TO set all sortes of great Cheries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trées, and graffe them on other Cherrye trées, although they be of a sower fruite, and when they are so graft, they wil be as good as the frute of the trée whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde cyons, or plantes, to graffe on.

¶ The maner how one may order both plum trees, and cherry trees.

FOR so much as these are two kinde of trées, that is, to vnderstande, the Cherry, and the Plum trée, for when they be so grafte, their rotes be not so good, nor so frée as the branches aboue, wherfore the cions that do come fro the rotes, shall not make so good and franke trées of. It is therefore to be vnderstode, how the maner and sort is to make franke trées, that may put forth good cions in time to come, which is: when they be great and good, then if ye will

take those cions or yong springes from the rootes, ye may make good trées thereof, and then it shal not nede to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as ye do the cions from the roote of the nutte, as is aforesayde, and ye shall do as followeth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.

YE may well graffe Plum trées, & great Cherry trées, in such good order as ye list to haue them, and as hereafter shall be declared in the fifth Chapter followyng, for these woulde be graffed while they are yong and small, and also graft in the grounde, for thereby one maye dresse and trim them the better, and put but one graffe in eche stocke of the same. Cleaue not the heart, but a little on the one side, nor yet déepe, or long open.

How ye must proyne, or cut your trees.

FOr when your graffes be well taken on the stocke, and that the graffes do put forth faire and long, about one yeres growth, ye must proyne, or cut the braunche of commonly in winter, (when they proyne their vines) a foote lower, to make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle all thorowe with good fat earth, the which will drawe the better to the place which ye haue so proyned or cut.

The conuenientest way to clense and proyne, or dresse the rootes of trees.

AND for the better clensing and proyning trées beneth, is thus: ye shall take away all the wéedes, and grasse about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye woulde séeme to plucke them vp, and shal make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall sée them grow faire and long, place or couche them in the sayde hole and earth againe, then shall ye put the cut ende of the trée where he is graft: somewhat more lower than his rootes were, whereby his

cions

cions so graft, shall spring so much the better.

When the stocke is greater than the graffes.

WHen as the tree wareth or swelleth greater beneath the graffing, than aboue: then shal ye clene the rotes beneath, and wreath them round and so couer them again. But see ye breake no rote thereof, so wil he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this way: if the stocke ware greater than the graffes, they do slyt downe the barke of the graffes aboue, in two or three partes, or as they shall see cause thereof, and so likewise, if the graffes ware greater aboue than the stocke, ye shall slitte downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This may well be done at any time in Marche, April and Maye, in the cresce of the Mone, and not lightly after.

The remedie when any bough or member of a tree is broken.

IF ye shal chaunce to haue boughes or members of trees broken, the best remedy shall be, to place those bowes or members right sone againe, (then shall ye comfort the rotes with good newe earth) and bynde fast those broken bowes or members, both aboue and beneath, & so let them remayne vnto another yeare, till they may close and put forth of newe cions.

¶ When a member or bough is not broken, how to proyne them.

WHere as yee shall see vnder or aboue superfluous Bowes: ye may cut or proyne off, (as ye shall see cause) all such bowes harde by the tree, at a due tyme, in the winter folowing. But leaue all ye principall branches, and whereas any are broken, let them be cut off beneath, or else by the grownd, and cast them away: thus must ye do yearely, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will keepe your trees well and fayre.

How one ought to enlarge the hole about the tree rootes.

IN proyning your trées if there be many rootes, ye muſt enlarge them in the hole, and ſo to wreath them as is afore ſayde, and to vſe them without breaking, then couer them againe with good fat earth, which ye ſhall mingle in the ſayde hole, and it ſhall be beſt to be digged all ouer a little before, and ſée that no branche or roote be left vncouered, and when ye haue thus dreſſed your trées, if anye roote ſhall put forth or ſpring hereafter out of the ſayde holes, in growing, ye may ſo proine them as ye ſhal ſée cauſe, in letting them ſo remaine two or thrée yeares after, vnto ſuch time as the ſayde graffes be ſprong vp and well branched.

How to ſet ſmall ſtaues by to ſtrengthen your cyons.

TO auoyde daunger, ye ſhall ſette or pricke ſmall ſtaues about your cions, for feare of breakin[illegible], and then after thrée or foure yeares, when they be [illegible]raunched: yée maye then ſet or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of winter) but ſée that ye cut of all their ſmal branches hard by the ſtocke, then ye may plant them where ye think good, ſo as they may remayne.

In taking vp trees note.

YE may well leaue the maiſter roote in the hole (when ye digge him vp) if the remoued place be good for hym cutte of the maiſter rootes by the ſtubbe, but pare not of all the ſmall rootes, and ſo plante him, and he ſhall profyte more thus, than others with all their maiſter rootes. When as trées be great, they muſt be diſbranched or bowes cut of, before they be ſet againe, or elſe they will hardly proſper. If the trées be great, hauing great braunches or bowes, when ye ſhall digge them vp ye muſt diſbranch them afore ye ſet them againe, for when trées ſhalbe thus proined they

ſhall

shall bring great Cyons from their rootes, which shall be franke and good to replant, or set in other places, and shall haue also good braunches and rootes, so that after it shal not neede to graffe them any more, but shall continue one after another to be free and good.

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

IN setting your trées agayne, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proyned, or cut of the branches before, ye shall leaue all such small rootes, which growe on the great roote, and ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they maye soone growe, and put forth cions: which being well vsed, ye may haue fruite so good as the other afore mencioned, being of three or foure yeares growth, as afore is declared.

¶ What trees to proyne.

THis way of proyning is more harder for the greate Cherry (called Healmier) than for the plum tree. Also it is verye requisite and meete for those cyons or trées which be graft on the wilde sowre Cherry tree, to be proyned also, for diuers and sundry causes.

¶ Why the sowre cherry dureth not so long as the healmier or great cherry.

THe wilde and sowre cherry, of his owne nature wil not so long time endure, (as the great healme cherry,) neyther can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the graffes, as the great healme cherry which is graft, therfore when ye haue proyned the braunches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourishe the tree, then set him. If ye cut not of the vnder rootes, the tree will profite more easier, and also lighter to be knowne when they put forth cyons, from the roote of the same, the which ye may take hereafter.

To graffe one great Cherie vpon another.

YE muſt haue reſpect vnto the healme Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goynire (which is another kinde of grate Cherrie) & whether you do proyne them or not it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye muſt ſee to take away the cions that doe growe from the roote of the wilde goynire, or wilde Plum tree: becauſe they are of nature wilde, and doe drawe the ſap from the ſayde tree.

¶Of deepe ſetting or ſhalow.

TO ſet your ſtockes or trees ſomewhat deeper on the hye groundes than in the valleyes, becauſe the ſunne (in Sommer) ſhall not dry the roote: and in the low grounde more ſhallow, becauſe the water in winter ſhal not drounde or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the ſtocke in taking it vp, and ſo to ſet him againe the ſame way, becauſe he wil not alter his nature: ſo likewiſe the graffes in grafting.

The fourth Chapter doth ſhewe howe to ſet other trees which come of wilde cyons prickked in the earth without rootes: and alſo of proyning the meaner cyons.

Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.

THere be certayne which take roote, being pricked of braunches proyned of other trees, which be, the Mulberrie, the Fig tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomegranade tree, the Apple tree, the Damſon tree and diuers ſortes of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradiſe. &c.

¶How one ought to ſet them.

FOr to ſet theſe ſortes of trees, ye muſt cut off the cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide and chriſtmaſſe, not lightly after. Ye ſhal chooſe them which be as great

great as a little ſtaffe or more, and loke whereas ye can finde them fayre, ſmoth, and ſtraight, and full of ſap wythall, growing of yong trees, as of the age of thre or foure yeares growth or there abouts, and loke that ye take them ſo from the tree with a brode chyſell, that ye breake not, or loſe any part of the barke thereof, more than halfe a foote beneath, neyther of one ſide or other: then proyne or cut of the braunches, and pricke them one foote deepe in the earth, well digged and ordered before.

How to binde them that be weake.

THoſe plantes which be ſlender, ye muſt proyne or cut of the branches, then binde them to ſome ſtake or ſuch like to be ſet in good earth and well medled with good dung, and alſo to be well and deepely digged, and to be ſet in a moyſt place, or elſe to be well watered in Sommer.

How one ought to digge the earth for to ſet them in.

AND when that ye woulde ſet them in the earth, yée muſt firſt prepare to digge it, and dung it well thorow out, a large foote deepe in the earth. And whē as ye will ſet them euery one in his place made (before) with a crowe of yron, and for to make them take rote the better, ye ſhall put with your plantes, of watered otes, or barley, and ſo yée ſhall let them growe the ſpace of thre or foure yeares, or when they ſhall be well branched, then ye may remoue thē and if ye breake of the old ſtubby rote and ſet them lower, they will laſt a long time the more. If ſome of thoſe plantes do chaunce to put forth cions from the rote, and being ſo roted, ye muſt plucke them vp though they be tender, and ſet them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

IF that the sayde plantes haue of Cyons without rootes, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not off till they be of two or three yeares growth, by that tyme, they wyll gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

To plant the Figge tree.

THe sayde plantes taken of figge trées grafted, bée the best: ye may likewise take other sortes of figge trées, and graffe one vpon the other, for lyke as vpon the wylde trées doe come the Pepins, euen so the figge, but not so soone to prosper and growe.

How to set Quinces.

LYkewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be pricked (as aforesayde) in the earth, but sometimes I haue grafted with great difficultie (saith mine author) vpon a whyte thorne, and it hath taken, and borne fruite to loke on, fayre, but in taste more weaker than the other.

The way to set Mulberies.

THere is also another waye to set Mulberies as followeth, which is, if ye do cut in winter certayne great Mulberye bowes, or stockes, asunder in the bodye (wyth a sawe) in troncheons a foote long or more, then yée shall make a great furrowe in good earth, well and déepe, so that ye may couer wel againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a foote one from another, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, three or foure fingers high, so let them remayne, and water them (in Sommer) if néede be sometimes, and clense them from all hurtfull weédes and rates.

Note

Note of the same.

That then within a space of tyme after, the sayde troncheons will put forth Cyons, the which when they bée somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thrée small twigges, then yée maye transplant or remoue them where they list: but leaue your troncheons styll in the earth, for yée wyll put forth many mo cions, the which, if they shall haue scanty of rote, then dung your troncheons within, wyth good earth, and likewyse aboue also, and they shall doe well.

The time meete to cut cions.

Ye shall vnderstande that all trées the which commonly doe put forth cyons, if ye cut them in winter, they will put forth and spring more aboundantlye, for then they be all good to set or plant.

To set bush trees, as Goose bearies, or small Reysons.

There be many other kindes of Bushe trées, which wil grow of cions pricked in the grounde, as the Gwse berye trée, the small Rayson trée, the Barbery trée, the Blackthorne trée, these with many others, to be planted in winter, wil grow without rotes: ye muste also proyne them and they will take well ynough, so likewise ye may pricke (in Marche) of Dziars in moyst groundes, and they wyll grow, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure maner of Graffings.

IT is to be vnderstoode that there be many wayes of graffinges, wherof I haue here onely put foure sortes, the which bée good, both sure and well proued, and easy to doe, the which ye may vse well in two partes of the yeare & more, for I haue (sayth he) grafted in our house, in euery moneth, except October & nouember, & they

haue taken well which I haue (saith he) in the winter begun to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shielde according to the time, forward or slow: for certaine trees, specially yong fayre cions haue ynough or more of their sappe vnto mid August, than others some had at midsommer before.

The first way to graffe all sortes of trees.

And first of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of franke trees, as also wilde trees of nature, may be graft wyth graffes, and in the scutchin, and both doe wel take, but specially those trees which be of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe, howbeit, they may well grow and take of other sortes of trees, but certayne trees be not so good, nor will prosper so well in the ende.

How to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stockes, & Apple, vpon apple stocke, crabbe or wilding stocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white thorne, but most commonly they vse to graffe one apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Hawthorne and crab stocke. Another kinde of fruite called in Frenche Saulsay, they vsed to graffe on ỹ willow stocke, the maner therof is hard to do, which I haue not seene, therefore I will let passe at this present.

The graffing of great Cherries.

They graffe the great Cherry, called in French Heaulmiers, vpon the crabbe stocke, and another long Cherry called Guyniers vpon the wilde or sower Cherry tree, and likewise one Cherry vpon another.

To graffe Medlers.

The Misple or Medlar, they maye be grafted on other Medlers, or on whyte thorns: the Quince is grafted on

on the white or blacke thorne, and they do prosper well. I haue grafted (sayde hee) the Quince vpon a wilde Peare stocke, and it hath taken and borne fruite well and good, but they will not long endure. I beleeue (sayth he) it was bycause that the graffe was not able ynough to draw the sap from ỳ Peare stocke: some graffe the Medler on ỳ quince, to be great. And it is to be noted although the stocke, & the graffe be of contrarie natures, yet notwithstanding neyther the graffe nor scutchin, shall take any parte of the nature of the wilde stocke, so grafted, though it be Peare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarye against many whiche haue written, that if ye graffe the Medler vpon the quince tree, they shall be without stones, whiche is abusion and mockery. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarie my selfe.

Of diuers kindes of Graffes.

IT is very true that one may set a tree which shal beare diuers sorts of fruit at once, if he be grafted with diuers kinde of graffes, as the black, whyte, and greene cherry togithers, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples and Peares togithers, and in the scutchion (ye maye graffe) likewyse of dyuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums togither, and of others also.

Of the Graffing the Figge.

YE may graffe the figge tree vpon the peache tree or abricote, but leaue a branche on the stocke, & that must bee accordinge for the space of yeares, for the one shall change soner than the other. All trees aboue sayde, do take very well, being grafted one with the other, and I haue not knowne or found of any others, howbeit (saith he) I haue curiously sought & proued, bicause they say one may graffe on colewortes, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but testes.

Of the great Abricotes.

THe great Abricote they graffe in Sommer in the ſcutchion or ſhielde, in the ſap or barke of the leſſer Abricote, and be graffed on Peache trées, Figge trées, and principally on Damſon or Plum trées, for there they wyll proſper the better.

Of the Seruice tree.

OF the Seruice trée, they ſay and write, that they may hardly be graft on other Seruice trées, eyther on apple trées, Peare, or Quince trées, and I beléeue this to be very harde to doe, for I haue tried (ſaith he) and they woulde not proue.

The ſetting of Seruices.

THerefore it is much better to ſet them of curnels, as it is aforeſayde, as alſo in the ſeconde Chapter of the planting of cions, or other great trées, which muſt be cut in winter, as ſuch as ſhalbe moſt méete for that purpoſe

Trees which be very harde to be graffed in the ſhielde or ſtutchion.

ALl other maner of trées aforeſayde, doe take verye well to be graffed wyth Cyons, and alſo in the ſhielde, except Abricotes on Peches, Almondes, Percigniers, the Peache trée, doe take hardlye to be graffed, but in the ſhielde, in Sommer, as ſhal be more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almonde, Percigniers and Peaches, ye may better ſet them of curnels and Nuttes, whereby they ſhall the ſoner come to perfection to be graffed.

How a man ought to conſider thoſe trees, which be commonly charged with fruite.

YE ſhall underſtand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye muſt conſider what ſortes of trées doe moſt charge the ſtocke with braunche and fruite, or that doe loue the countrey or grounde whereas you intende to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit than to haue very fewe or none good.

Of

Of trees where on to chooſe your graffes.

OF ſuche trées as ye will gather your graffes to graffe with, ye muſt take them at the endes of the principall braunches, which be alſo faire and greateſt of ſap, hauing two or three fingers length of the olde wood, with the newe, and thoſe cions which haue of eyes ſomewhat nigh togither, are the beſt, for thoſe which be long or farre one from another, be not ſo good for to bring fruite.

Thoſe Cions towarde the Eaſt are beſt.

YE ſhall vnderſtande, that thoſe cions which doe growe on the eaſt, or Orient part of the tree, are beſt: ye muſt not lightlye gather of the euill and ſlender graffes, which growe in the middes of the trées, nor any graffes which doe growe within on the braunches, or that doe ſpringe from the ſtocke of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on berye olde trées, for thereby ye ſhall not lightly profite to any purpoſe.

To chooſe your tree for graffes.

AND when the trées, where as you intende to gather your graffes, be ſmall and yung, as of fyue or ſixe yeares growth, do not take of the higheſt graffe there of, nor the greateſt, except it be of a ſmall tree of two or three yeares, the which commonly hath to much of top or wood, otherwyſe not, for ye ſhall but marre your graffing.

How to keepe graffes along time.

YE may keepe graffes a long time good, as from all hallowtyde (ſo that the leaues be fallen) vnto the time of graffing, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foote deepe therein, and ſo that none of them doe appeare without the earth.

How to keepe graffes before they are budded.

YE ſhall not gather them except ye haue great néede, vntill Chriſtmas or there abouts, and put them not in the

grounde, nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, and water marring the place and graffes. It shall bee good to keepe graffes in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwirt the barke and the tree, and when the trees begin to enter into their sappe.

How one ought to beginne to graffe.

YE may well begin to graffe (in cleauing the stocke) at Christmasse, or before, according to the coldenesse of ye time, and principally the Realme or greate Cherrye, Peares, Wardens, or forwarde fruite of Apples: and for Medlers it is good to tarry vntill the ende of Januarie and Februarie, vntyll March, or vntyll such time as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spring.

When it is good graffing the wilde stockes.

IN the spring time it is good grafting of Wilde stockes, (which be great) betwirt the barke and the tree, such stockes as be of a latewarde Spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be graft: for they do not shewe or put forth sap so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forwarde or not.

YE ought to consider alwayes whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted sone or latewarde, and to giue him also a graffe of the lyke haste or slowneste. Euen so ye must marke the time, whether it be slow or forwarde.

When one will graffe, what necessaries he ought to be furnished withall.

WHensoeuer ye go to grafting, see ye be first furnished with graffes, clay and Mosse, clothes, or barkes of Sallowe to binde the graffes, or clouen briers, or small Osiers to binde likewise withall. Also ye must haue a small Sawe, and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and to cut graffes with all. But it were much better if ye shoulde cut your graffes with

with a great penknyfe, or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of harde wood, or of yron, with a hoked knyfe, and also a small mallet. And your wilde stockes must be well roted before ye do graffe them: and be not so quicke to deceyue your selues, as those which doe graffe and plant all at one time, yet they shall not profite so well, for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to giue vnto the other graffes, for when a man thinkes some times, to forwarde him selfe, he doth hynder hym selfe.

¶ Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

YE shall vnderstand, that very hardly your graffes shal prosper after if they doe not profite or prosper well in the first yeare, for when so euer (in the first yeare) they profite well, it were better to graffe then somewhat lower than to let them so remaine and growe.

¶ For to graffe well and sounde.

AND for the best vnderstanding of grafting in the cleft, ye shal first cut away all the small cions about the body of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleaue your stocke, dresse and cut your graffes somewhat thicke and ready, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is smal or great if neede be, pare it smoth within, then cut your incision of your graffes accordingly, & set them in the clefte as euen, and as close as ye can possible.

¶ How to trim your graffes.

YE may graffe your graffes full as long as two or three truntchions or cut graffes, which ye may likewyse graffe withall very well, and be as good as those which doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of oylettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and chose a better

and fayre place, at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision therevnder, as afore sayde, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one side narrowe, and on the other side brode, as the inner side thinne, and the outside thicke, because the outside (of your graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in: see also that ye cut it smoth as your clefts are in the stock, in ioyning at euery place both euen and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the graffes on the heade of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut graffes for Cherries and Plummes.

IT is not much requisite in the healme Cherrie, for to ioyne the graffes (in the stocke) wholy throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of great Cheries, damsons or plums, so thin and playne as ye may other graffes, for these sort haue a more greater sap or pithe within, the which ye must alwayes take heede in cutting it to nygh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flat.

Note also.

AND yet if the sayde incision be more strayter and closer on the one side than on the other side, pare it where it is most meete, and where it is to straite, open it with a wedge of yron, and put in a wedge of the same woode aboue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your graffes, as ye shall see cause.

Howe in graffing to take heede that the barke doe not ryse.

IN all kinde of cutting your graffes, take heede to the barke of your graffes, that it doe not ryse (from the wood) on no side thereof, and specially on the outside, therefore ye shall leaue it more thycker than the inner syde: also ye must take heede when as the stockes doe

weath

wreath in cleaning, that ye may ioyne the graffe therein accordingly: the best remedie therfore is, to cut it smoth within, that the graffe may ioyne the better, ye shall also, vnto the most greatest stockes, chose for them the most greatest graffes.

¶ How to cut your stocke.

HOwe much the more your stocke is thinne and slender, so much more ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stocke be as great as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may cut him a fote, or halfe a fote from the earth and digge hym about and dong him with goates dong, to helpe him withall, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

¶ If the wilde stocke be great and slender.

IF your wilde stocke be great, or as big as a good staffe ye shall cut him rounde of, a fote or thereaboutes aboue the earth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft thereof.

¶ Trees as great as ones arme.

AND when your stocke is as great as your arme, yée shall sawe him cleane of rounde, three or foure fote, or thereaboutes, from the earth, for to defende him, and set in the heade three graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the tree, on that side which ye may haue most space.

¶ Great trees as bigge as your legge.

IF the stocke be as bigge as your legge, or thereaboutes, ye shall saw him fayre and cleane off, foure or fyue fote hie from the earth, and cleaue him a crosse (if ye will) and set in foure graffes in the clefts therof, or else one cleft onely, and set two graffes in both the sides thereof, and o-ther two graffes, betwixt the barke and the tree.

¶ When the graffes be pinched wyth the ſtocke.

YE muſt for the better vnderſtanding, marke to graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, for when the ſap is full in the wood of wilde ſtockes being great, then they do commonly pinche or wring the graffes to fore, if ye do not put a ſmall wedge of greene wood in the clift thereof, to helpe them withall againſt ſuch daunger.

¶ Howe ye ought to cleane your ſtockes.

WHen ſo euer ye ſhall cleane your wilde ſtockes, take heede that ye cleane them not in the middes of the harte or pithe: but a litle on the one ſide, which ſide ye ſhall thinke good.

¶ Howe to graffe the braunche of great trees.

WHen ſo euer ye woulde graffe great trees, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe onely the braunches thereof, than the ſtocke or body for the ſtocke will rotte, before the graffes ſhall couer the heade.

¶ Howe to cut braunches olde and great.

BVt if the braunches be to rude, and without order (the beſt ſhall be) to cut them all off, & within three or foure yeares after they will bring fayre newe Cions againe and then it ſhall beſt to graffe them, and cut of all the ſuperfluous and ill braunches thereof.

¶ How ye ought to bynde your graffes throughout for feare of wyndes.

AND when your graffes ſhalbe growne, ye muſt binde them, for feare of ſhaking of the wynde, and if the tree be free and good of him ſelfe, let the Cions growe ſtill, and ye may graffe any part or braunche ye will, in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tree, eyther in the ſcutchion, and

and if your barke be fayre and lose.

¶ To set many graffes in one cleft.

WHen ye will put many graffes in one cleft, see that one incision (of your graffe) be as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rashely, and that one side thereof be not more open than the other, and that these graffes be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if they haue three eyes, on eache graffe without the toynt thereof.

¶ Howe to sawe your stocke, before ye leaue hym.

IN sawing your stocke, see that ye teare not the barke about the heade thereof, then cleaue his heade with a long sharpe knife, or such like, and knocke your wedge in the mids thereof, (then pare him on the heade rounde about) and knocke your wedge in so deepe till it open meete for your graffes, but not to wide, then holding in one hande your graffe, and in the other hande your stocke, set your graffe in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge be great aboue at the heade, that ye may knocke him out fayre and easily againe.

¶ If the stocke cleaue to much or the barke do open.

IF the stocke do cleaue to much, or open the barke with the wode to low, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your graffe be all meete and iuste, according to the cleft, if not, make it vntill it be meete, or else saw him off lower.

¶ How graffes neuer lightly take.

ABoue all thinges ye must consider the meeting of the two sappes, betwixt the graffe and the wylde stocke, which must be set iust one with another, for ye shall vn-

derstande, if they do not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, beyng euen set, they shall neuer take togither, for there is nothing onely to ioyne their increase, but the sap, recounting the one against the other.

¶ How to set the graffes right in the cleft.

WHen the barke of the stocke is more thicker than the graffe, ye must take good heede of the setting in of the graffe in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, and ye ought lykewise to consider of the sap of the stocke, if he do surmount the graffes on the outsides of the cleft to much or not.

¶ Of setting in the graffes.

ALso ye must take good heede, that the graffes be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the head of the stocke: lykewise that the incision which is set in the cleft, doe ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so euen, but sometimes it may doe seruice, when as the graffes doe drawe to much from the stocke, or the stocke also on the graffes doe put forth.

¶ Note also.

AND therefore when the stocke is rightly clouen, there is no daunger in cutting the incision of the graffe, but a little straight rebated, to the ende thereof, that the sappe may ioyne one with the other, the better & closer togither.

¶ How ye ought to drawe out your wedge.

WHen your graffes shall be well ioyned within the stock, drawe your wedge fayre & softly forth, for feare of displacing your graffes, ye may leaue within the cleft a small wedge of such greene wood, as is aforesayde, and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To

¶ To couer your clefres on the heade.

When your wedge is drawne forth, put a greene pill of thicke barke of willow, crabbe, or apple, vpon your clefres of the ſtocke, that nothing may fall betweene: then couer all about the clefres on the ſtocke head two fingers thicke with good clay, or nie about that thickeneſſe, that no winde nor rayne may enter. Then couer it rounde with good moſſe, and then weth it ouer with clothes, or pilles of Willow, Bryar, of Dziars, or ſuch like, then binde them faſte, and ſticke certayne long prickes on the graffes heade amongs your cyons, to defende them from the Crowes, Jayes, or ſuch like.

¶ How ye ought to ſee to the bynding of your graffes.

BVT alwayes take good hœde to the binding of your heds, that they ware ſlacke, or ſhagge, neyther on the one ſide or other, but remaine faſt vpon the clay, which clay remaynes faſt (likewiſe on the ſtocke head) vnder the binding thereof, wherefore, the layde clay muſt be moderated in ſuch ſort as followeth.

¶ How ye ought to temper your clay.

The beſt way is therefore, to trie your clape betwirt your handes, for ſtones and ſuch like, and ſo to temper it as ye ſhall thinke good, if ſo it require of moyſtneſſe or drynelle, and to temper it with the heare of Beaſtes, for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwiſe) ſo well on the ſtocke, or if ye kneade of moſſe therewith, or mingle haye thinne therewith: ſome do iudge, that the moſſe doth make the trées moſſie. But I thinke (ſayth he) that commeth of the diſpoſition of places.

¶ To buſhe your graffe heades.

When ye ſhal binde or wrappe your graffe heads with bande, take ſmall thornes, and binde them within, for to defend your graffes, from Bites, or Crowes, or other daunger of other foules, or pricke of ſharpe white ſticks therron.

¶ The second way to graffe hie braunches on trees.

THe seconde maner to graffe, is straunge ynough to many: this kinde of grafting is on the toppes of braunches of trées, which thing to make them grow lightly, is not some obtayned: whereſoeuer they be graffed, they do onely require a fayre yong wood, a great Cion or twig, growing hyeſt in the trée toppe, which cions ye ſhall chooſe to graffe on, of many ſortes of frutes if ye wil or as ye ſhal thinke good, which order followeth.

TAke graffes of other ſortes of trées which yée woulde graffe in the top thereof, then mount to the toppe of the trée which ye woulde graffe, and cut of the toppes of all ſuch braunches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye ſhall cut and graffe them lower, as ye doe the ſmall wilde ſtocke aforeſayde. But if the cions that you cut, be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye ſhall cut them lower betwirt the olde wood and the newe, or a little more higher, or lower: then cleane a little and chooſe your graffes in the like ſorte which ye woulde plant, whereof ye ſhall make the inciſion ſhort, with the barke on both ſides lyke, and as thicke on the one ſide as the other, and ſet ſo iuſt in the cleft, that the barke maye be euen and cloſe, as well aboue as beneath, on the one ſide as the other, and ſo bynde him as is aforeſayde. It ſhall ſuffice that euery graffe haue one oylet, or eye, or two at the moſt, without the ioynt, for to leaue them to long it ſhall not be good, and ye muſt dreſſe it with clay and moſſe, and binde it as is aforeſayde. And likewiſe ye may graffe theſe as ye do the little wild ſtocks which ſhould be as great as your graffes and to graffe them as ye do thoſe with ſappe lyke on both ſides, but then ye muſt graffe them in the earth, as three fingers off, or there abouts.

The

The thirde maner of graffing, is of graffes which may be set betwixt the barke and the tree.

To graffe betwixt the barke and the tree.

THis maner of grafting is good when trées doe begin to enter into their sappe, which is, about the ende of Februarie, vnto the ende of Aprill, and specially on great wilde stockes which be harde to cleaue, ye may set in foure or fiue graffes in the head thereof, which graffes ought to be gathered afore, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that time aforesayde, ye shall scantly finde a trée but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called *Capendu*, or such like. Ye must therefore sawe these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cut the graffes which ye woulde set togither, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is cleft, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long nor so thicke, and the barke a little at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in maner as a launcet of yron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

Howe to dresse the heade, to place the graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

AND when your graffes be ready cut, then shal ye cleanse the head of your stock, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barke therof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe poynted knife, and thrust it down betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynt, and see that it doe sit close vpon the stocke heade.

Howe to couer the heade of your ſtocke.

When as ye haue ſet in your graffes, ye muſt then couer it well about, with good tough clay and moſſe, as is ſayde of the others, and then ye muſt incontinent enuyron or compaſſe your head, with ſmal thorny buſhes, & bind them faſt thereon all about, for feare of great byrdes, and lykewiſe the wynde.

Of the maner and graffing in the ſhielde or ſcutchion.

The fourth maner to graffe, whiche is the laſt, is to graffe in the ſcutchion, in the ſap, in Sommer, from about the ende of the moneth of Maye, vntill Auguſt, when as trées be yet ſtrong in ſap & leaues, for otherwayes it can not be done, the beſt time is in June and July, ſo it is ſome yeares when the time is very dry, that ſome trées doe holde their ſappe very long, therefore ye muſt tarie till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer ſo long as the trees be full leaued.

For to beginne this maner of graffing well, ye muſt in ſommer when the trées be almoſt full of ſap, and when they haue ſprong forth of new ſhewtes being somewhat hardened, then ſhall ye take a braunch therof in the top of the trée, the which ye will haue graffed, & chooſe the higheſt, and the principalleſt braunches, without cutting it from the old wood, & chooſe therof, the principalleſt oylet or eie, or budding place, of eche braunche one, with which oylet or eye, ye ſhall begin to graffe, as followeth.

The big Cions are beſt to graffe.

Principally ye muſt vnderſtād that the ſmalleſt & naughty oylettes or buddes of the ſayde cions, be not ſo good to graffe, therefore chooſe the greateſt and beſt ye can find,

firſt

firſt cut of the leafe hard by the oylet, then ye ſhall trench or cut (the length of a barly corne) beneath the oylet round about the barke, harde to the wood, and ſo likewiſe aboue: then with a ſharpe point of a knife, ſlyt it downe halfe an ynche beſide the oylet or budde, and with the pointe of a ſharpe knyfe ſoftly raiſe the ſayd ſhield or ſcutchion, round about, with the oylet in the middeſt, and all the ſap belonging there vnto.

¶ How to take of the ſhield fro the wood.

And for the better rayſing the ſaide ſhielde or ſcutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, and then ſlit him downe, without cutting anye part of the wood within, ye muſt then rayſe the ſide nert you that is ſlit, and then take the ſame ſhielde betwirt your finger and thumbe, and plucke or raiſe it ſoftly of, without breaking or browſing anye part thereof, and in the opening or plucking it of, holde it (with your fynger) harde to the wood, to the ende the ſap of the oylet, may remaine in the ſhielde, for if it go of (in plucking it) from the barkes, and ſticke to the wood, your ſcutchion is nothing worth.

¶ To knowe your ſcutchion or ſhielde, when he is good or badde.

And for the more eaſier vnderſtanding, if it be good or badde, when it is taken from the wood, loke within the ſayde ſhielde, and if ye ſhall ſée it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiefe ſap doth yet remaine behinde with the wood, which ſhould be in the ſhield, & therfore ye muſt chooſe and cut another ſhielde, which muſt be good and ſounde, as aforeſayde, and when your ſcutchion ſhall be well taken of from the wood, then holde it drye, by the oylet or eye, betwirt your lippes, vntill ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other cion or braunch, and ſet hym in that place, and loke that ye do not foule or wet it in your mouth.

¶ Of yong trees to graffe on.

BVt ye muſt graffe on ſuch trées, as be from the bigneſſe of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing their barke thin and ſlender, for great trees commonly haue their barke hard & thick, which ye can not wel graffe this waye, except they haue ſome braunches with a thin ſmooth barke, méete for this way to be done.

¶ How to ſet or place your ſhielde,

YE muſt quickly cut of rounde the barke of the tré that ye will graffe on, a little more longer than the ſhielde that ye ſet on, bicauſe it maye ioyne the ſoner & eaſier, but take héede that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

¶ Note alſo.

AFter the inciſion once done, ye muſt then couer both the ſides or ends well & ſoftly withall, with a little bone or horne, made in maner like a thin ſkinne, which ye ſhall laye it all ouer the ioyntes or cloſings of the ſayde ſhielde, ſomewhat longer and larger, but take héede for hurting or cruſhing the barke thereof.

¶ How to lift vp the barke, and to ſet your ſhielde on.

THis done, take your ſhield or ſcutchion, by the oylet or eye that he hath, and open him fayre and ſoftly by the two ſides, and put them ſtraight waye on the other tré, where as the barke is taken of, and ioyne him cloſe barke to barke thereon, then plain it ſoftly aboue and at both the endes with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke, ſo that he maye féede well the braunch of that tré.

Howe

¶ How to binde on your shield.

THis done, ye must haue a wreath of good hemp, to bind the said shield on in his place: the maner to binde it is this, ye shal make a wreath of hempe togither as great as a Goose quill, or there aboutes, or according to the bignesse or smalnesse of your tree: then take your hempe in the midst, that the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of ỹ shield, in winding and crossing (with the hempe) the saide shield, on the braunche of the tree, but see that he binde it not to straite, for it shal let him frō taking or springing, and likewise their sap can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewise the hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shal begin to binde your scutchion first behinde in the middes of your shielde, in comming still lower and lower, & so recouer vnder the oylet, and tayle of your shielde, binding it nie togithers, without couering of the saide oylet, then ye shal returne againe vpward, in binding it backward to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the hempe, and binde so likewise the vpper part of your shield, and increase your hempe as ye shall neede, and so returne againe backward, and ye shall binde it so, till the fruites or clifte be couered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayde hempe, except the oylet and his tayle, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle will bid apart, if the shielde doe take.

¶ On one tree ye may graffe or put two or three shieldes.

YE may verie well if ye will, on euery tree graffe two or three shieldes, but see that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the tree, let your shieldes so remaine bounde on the trees, one moneth or more after they be graffed, and the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser time.

¶ The time to vnbinde your shielde.

And then after one moneth or fire weekes paſt, ye muſt vnbinde the shielde, or at the leaſt, cut the hempe beehynde of the tree, and let it ſo remaine vnto the Winter next following, and then about the moneth of March, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye ſhall ſee the lap of the shielde put forth, then cut the braunch aboue the shielde three fingers all about all of.

¶ Howe to cut and gouerne the braunches graffed on the trees.

When in the nert yeare after that the cions ſhal be well ſtrengthened, and when they do begin to ſpring, then ſhall ye cut them all harde of by the shielde aboue, for if ye had cut them ſo nigh in the firſt yere, when they began firſt to ſpring or budde, it ſhoulde greatly hinder them againſt their increaſe of growing: alſo when thoſe cions ſhall put forth of faire wood, ye muſt binde and ſtaye them in the mids, faire and gently with ſmall wandes, or ſuch like, that the winde or weather hurt them not. And after this maner of grafting, is practiſed in the ſhield or ſutchiõ, which way ye may eaſily graffe the white roſe on the red, and likewiſe ye may haue roſes of diuers colours & ſortes vpon one braunch or rote: this I thought ſufficient and méete to declare, of this kinde of grafting at this preſent.

The. vj. Chapter is of tranſplanting or altering of trees.

¶ The ſooner ye tranſplant or ſet them, it ſhall be the better.

Ye ought to tranſplant or ſette your trées, from Allhalowtide vnto Marche, and the ſoner the better, for as ſone as the leaues are falne from the trees, they be méte for to be planted, if it be not in a verie colde

or

or moyst place, the which then it were best for to tarry vnto Ianuary, or Februarie: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towardes the South, or Sunny place, is best.

AFore ye do pluck vp your trées for to plant them, if ye will marke the southside, of ech tree, that when ye shall replant them, ye may set them againe as they stood before, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if ye kéepe them a certaine tyme, after they be taken out of the earth, before ye replant them again, they will rather recouer there in the earth, so they be not wette with raine, nor otherwise, for that shall be more contrary to them than the great heate or drought.

Howe to cut the braunches of trees before they be set.

WHensoeuer ye shall set or replant your trées, first ye must cut of the boughes, & specially those which are great braunches, in such sort that ye shall leaue the small twigs or sprigs on the stockes of your braunch, which must be but a shaftment long or somewhat more or lesse, according as the trée shall require which ye doe set.

Apple trees commonly must be disbraunched before they be replanted or set.

ALso chiefly the Apple trées beyng grafted or not grafted, doe require to be disbraunched before they be sette againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better: the other sortes of trées may well passe unbraunched, if they haue not to great or large braunches: and therefore, it shal be good to transplant or set, as sone after as the grafftes are closed on the head of the wilde stocke, as for small trées which haue but one eion or twigge, it needes not to cut them aboute, when they be replanted or removed.

All wylde stockes must be disbraunched, when they are replanted or set.

All wilde trées or stockes which ye thinke for to grafte on, ye must first cut of all their braunches before ye set them againe, also it shall be good, allwayes to take héde in replanting your trées, that ye doe set them againe, in as good or better earth, than they were in before, and so euery trée according as his nature doth require.

What trees loue the Sunne, and what trees the colde ayre.

Commonly the most part of trées doe loue the Sunne at noone, and yet the South winde (*or vent d'anal*) is very contrary against their nature, and specially the Almond trée, the Abricote, the mulbery trée, the Figge trée, and the pomgranade trée: certaine other trées there be whiche loue colde ayre, as these: the Chestnut trée, the wylde and eager Cherry trée, the Quince trée, and the Damson or Plum trée: the Walnutte loueth colde ayre, and a stony white grounde: Peare trées loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper well ynough in places closed with walles or high hedges, and specially the Peare called *bon Crestien*.

Of many sortes and maners of trees, following their nature.

The Damson or Plum trée, doth loue a colde fat earth, and clay withall, the (bealme) great Cherry, doth loue to be set or planted vpon clay. The Pine trée, loueth light earth, stony and sandy. The Medlar commeth well ynough in all kinde of groundes, and doth not hinder his fruit to be in the shadowe and moyst places. Hasell nut trées, loue the place to be cold, leane, moyst and sandy. Ye shall vnderstand that euery kinde of fruitefull trée, doth loue, and is more fruitfull in one place, than another, as according vnto their

nature,

nature, neuertheleſſe we ought to nouriſhe them (all that we may) in the place where we ſet them in, taking them fro the place and grounde they were in. And ye muſt alſo conſider when one doth plant them, of the great and largeſt kinde of trées, that euerye kinde of trée may proſper and growe, and it is to be conſidered alſo, if the trées haue commonly growne afore ſo large in that grounde or not, for in good earth, the trées maye well proſper and growe, hauing a good ſpace one from another, more than if the ground were leane and naught.

¶ How to plant or ſet trees at large.

IN this thing ye ſhall conſider, ye muſt giue a competent ſpace, from one trée to another, when as ye make the holes to ſet them in, not to nie, nor ẏ one trée touch ſo another. For a good trée planted or ſet well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of fruite, than three or foure trées, ſet to nighe togithers. The moſt greateſt and largeſt trées commonly are Walnuttes, and Cheſtnuttes, if ye plant them ſeuerally in ranke, as they doe commonly grow vpon high waies, beſide hedges in fieldes, they muſt be ſet. xxv. foote a ſunder, one from another, or there aboutes, but if ye will plant many ranks in one place togithers, ye muſt ſet them the ſpace of. xiv. foote, one from another, or thereaboutes, and ſo farre ye muſt ſet your ranks one from another. For the Peare trées and Apple trées, and other ſortes of trées which may be ſet of this largeneſſe one from ẏ other, if ye doe plant onely in rankes by hedges in the fields, or otherwiſe, it ſhal be ſufficient of. xx. foote one from another. But if ye will ſet two ranks vpon the ſides of your great alleyes in gardens, which be of ten or twelue foote broad, it ſhal be then beſt to giue them more ſpace, the one from the other in ech ranke, as about. xxv. foote: alſo ye muſt not ſet your trées right one againſt the other, but entermedling or betweene euery ſpace, as they may beſt grow at large, that if

nede be, ye may plant of other smaller trées betweene, but see that ye set them not to thick. If ye list for to set or plant all your trées of one bignesse, as of yong trées like rods, being Peare trées, or Apple trées, they must be set a good space one from another, as of.xvb. or.xxx. fote in square, as to say, from one ranke to another. For to plant or sette of smaller trées, as Plum trées, & Apple trées, of the like bignesse, it shall be sufficient for them.xiiij. or.xb. fote space, in Quarters. But if ye wyll plant or set two rankes in your alleyes in gardens, ye must deuise for to proportion it after the largenesse of your saide alleyes. For to plant or sette eager or sowre Cherry trées, this space shall be sufficient ynough ỳ one from the other, that is, of x. or.xij. fote, and therefore if ye make of great or large alleyes in your garden, as of ten fote wide or there abouts, they shal come wel to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trées, of.ix. or.x. fote space: and for the other lesser sorts of trées, as of Quince trées, Figge trées, Nut trées and such like, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke togithers.

Ordering your trees.

When that ye plant or set ranks, of euery kind of trées togithers, ye shall set or plant the most smallest towards the sunne, & the greatest in the shade, that they may not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also whensoeuer ye wil plant or set of Peare trées, & Plum trées (in any place) the one with another, better it were to set the Plum trées next the sunne, for the Peares wil dure better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstande, when he set or plant many ranks of trées togithers, ye must haue more space betwirt your rankes and trées, (then when ye set but one ranke) that they may haue rome sufficient on eucrye side: ye shal also scarcely set or plant Peare trées, or Apple trées, or other great trées, vpō dead, or mossie barrē ground vnstirred, for they increse (theron) to no purpose. But other

lesser

leſſer trées very well may growe, as Plum trées and ſuch like: nowe when all the ſayd things aboue be conſidered, ye ſhall make your holes, according to the ſpace that ſhal be required of euery trée that ye ſhall plant or ſette, and alſo the place méete for the ſame ſo much as ye may conuenient, ye ſhall make your holes large ynough, for ye muſt ſuppoſe that the trée ye do ſet, hath not the halfe of his rootes he ſhall haue hereafter, therefore ye muſt helpe him and giue hym of good fat earth, (or dung) all about the rootes when as ye plant him. And if any of the ſame rootes be to long, and bruyſed or hurt, ye ſhall cut them cleane of, a ſlope wyſe, ſo that the vpper ſide (of eache roote) ſo cut, may be longeſt in ſetting, and for the ſmall rootes which come forth all about thereof, ye may not cut them of as the great rootes.

Howe ye ought to enlarge the holes for your trees, when ye plant them.

When as ye ſette the trées in the holes, ye muſt then enlarge the rootes, in placing them, and ſée that they take all downewards, without turning any rootes the ende vpwarde, and ye muſt not plant or ſet them to déepe in the earth, but as ye ſhall ſée cauſe. It ſhall be ſufficient for them to be planted or ſet (halfe a foote, or there aboutes) in the earth, ſo that the earth be aboue all the rootes halfe a foote or more, if the place be not very burning and ſtonie.

Of dung and good earth, for your plantes and trees.

And when as ye woulde replant or ſet, ye muſt haue of good fatte earth or dung, well medled with a part of the ſame earth where as yée take your Plantes out of, wyth all the vpper creſſes of the earth, as thick as ye can haue it: the ſayde earth which ye ſhall put about the rootes, muſt not

be put to nigh the rootes, for doubt of the dung being layd so nigh, which will put the sayde rootes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and slendrest cions that turnes by among those rootes, ye may plant therewith very well.

If ye haue wormes amongest the earth of your rootes.

IF there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that ye put about your rootes, ye must meddle it well also, with the dung of oxen or kyne, or sleckt sope ashes about the roote, whiche will make the wormes to die, for otherwyse, they will hurt greatly the rootes.

To digge well the earth about the tree rootes.

ALso ye must digge well the earth, principally all round ouer the rootes, and more oftner, if they be drie, than if they be wet: ye must not plant or set trées when it rayneth, nor the earth to be very moyst about the rootes. The trées that be planted or set in valleyes, commonly prosper well by drought, and when it rayneth, they that be on the hilles are better by watring with drops, than others, but if the place or grounde be moyst of nature, ye must not plant or set your trées so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

ON high and drie places, ye must plant or set your trées a little more deeper, than in the valleys, & ye must not fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the raine may better moysten them.

Of good earth.

YE shal vnderstand that of good earth, cõmonly commeth good fruite, but in certaine places (if that they might be

be ſuffered to growe) they would ſeaſon the tree the better. Otherwiſe they ſhall not come to proffe, nor yet haue a good taſte.

With what ye ought to binde your trees.

WHenſoeuer your trees ſhalbe replanted or ſet, ye muſt knocke in (by the roote) a ſtake, and binde your trees thereto for feare of the winde: and when they do ſpring, ye ſhall dreſſe them and binde them with bandes that may not breake, which bandes may be of ſtrong ſoft hearbe, as Bulruſhes or ſuch like, or of olde linnen clowtes, if the other be not ſtrong ynough, or elſe ye may bind them with Oziars, or ſuch like, but for feare of fretting or hurting your trees.

The ſeuenth Chapter is of medecining

and keeping the trees when they are planted.

The firſt councell is, when your trees be but planted (in drie weather) they muſt be watred.

THe yong trees which be newly planted, muſt ſometymes (in Sumer) be watred when the time wareth drie, at the leaſt the firſt yeare after they be planted or ſet. But as for other greater trees which are wel taken & rooted a good time, ye muſt dig them al ouer the rootes after Alhallowtide, & vncouer them foure or fiue foote compaſſe about the roote or tree: and let them ſo lie vncouered vntill the latter ende of Winter. And if ye do then meddle about eache tree of good fat earth or dung, to heate and comfort the earth withall, it ſhall be good.

With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.

AND principally vnto mollie trees, dung them with hogs dung medled with other earth of the ſame ground, and the dung of Oxen to be next about the rootes, and ye ſhall alſo abate the moſſe of the trees, with a great knife of wood, or ſuch like, ſo that ye hurt not the barke thereof.

When ye ought to vncouer your trees in Sommer.

IN the tyme of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe moyst, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the trées, al about on the rote, such as haue not béene vncouered in the Winter before, and to meddle it with good fat earth; and so fill it againe, and they shall doe well.

when ye ought to cut or proyne your trees.

AND if there be in your trées certain braunches of superfluous wood that ye will cut of, tary vntill the time of the entring in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to bud, as in March and Aprill: then cut of as ye shal see cause, all such superfluous braunches hard by the trée, that therby the other braunches may prosper the better, for then they shall soner close their sappe vpon the cut places than in the Winter, which should not do so well to cut them, as certain do teach which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trées be entring into the sap, as is afore sayde. Take héede therefore in cutting then of your great braunches hastily, that through their great waight, they do not cleaue or seperate the barke from the trée in any part thereof.

Howe to cut your great braunches, and when.

AND for the better remedie: First you shall cut the same great braunches halfe a foote from the trée, and after to sawe the rest cleane of hard by the body of the trée, then with a brods Chisell cut all cleans and smoth vpon ỳ place, then couer it with Ore dung. Ye may also cut them well in Winter, so that ye leaue the trunke or braunch somewhat longer, so as ye may dresse and cut them againe in March and Aprill, as is before mentioned.

Howe

¶ Howe ye ought to leaue these greae braunches cut.

OTher thinges here are to be shewed of certaine great and old trées only, which in cutting the great braunches thereof truncheon wise, doe renewe againe, as Wallnuts, Mulbery trée, Plum trées, Cherry trées with others, which ye must disbraunch the bowes thereof euen after Alhallowtide, or as sone as their leaues be falne of, and likewise before they begin to enter into sap.

¶ Of trees hauing great braunches:

THe sayde great braunches, when ye shall disbraunche them, ye shall so cut them of in suche truncheons, of length on the trée, that the one maye be longer than the other, that when the cions be growne good and long thereon, ye may graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, according as euery arme shall require.

¶ Of barrennesse of trees, the time of cutting yll braunches, and of vncouering the rootes.

SOmetimes a man hath certaine olde trées, which be almost spent, as of the Peare trées and Plum trées, and other great trées, the which beare scant of fruite, but when as ye shall see some braunches well charged therewith, then ye ought to cut of all the other yll braunches and bowes, to the ende that those that remaine may haue the more sap to nourishe their fruite, as also to vncouer their rootes after Alhallowtide, and to cleaue the most greatest rootes therof (a foote from the tronke) and put into the sayde clefte, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it remaine, to the ende that the humour of the trée, may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter ye shall couer him againe with as good and fat earth as ye can get, and let the stone alone.

¶ Trees the which ye muſt help or pluck vp the rootes.

ALl ſortes of trées which ſpring cions from the rootes, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherry trées and ſmall Nutte trées, ye muſt helpe in plucking their Cions from the rootes in Winter, aſſone as conueniently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they do greatly pluck down & weaken the ſaid trées, in drawing to them the ſubſtance of the earth

¶ What doth make a good Nutte.

BVt chiefly to plant theſe Cions, the beſt waye is to let them growe and be nouriſhed two or three yeares from the roote, and then to tranſplant them or ſet them in the Winter, as is afore ſaid. The Cions which be taken from the foote of the Haſel trées, make good Nuttes, and to be of much ſtrength & vertue, when they are not ſuffred to grow to long from the roote or foote afore ſaide.

¶ Trees eaten wyth beaſtes, muſt be grafted agayne.

WHen certaine graffes being well in ſappe, of three or foure yeres or thereabouts, be broken or greatly endomaged with beaſtes which haue broken therof, it ſhal little profite to leaue thoſe graffes ſo, but it were better to cut them and to graffe them higher or lower than they were before. For the graffes ſhall take as wel vpon the new as olde Cion being grafted, as on the wilde ſtock: but it ſhall not ſo ſone cloſe, as vpon the wilde ſtock head.

How your wylde ſtocke ought not haſtily to be remoued.

IN the beginning when ye haue grafted your graffes on the wilde ſtock, do not then haſtily pluck vp thoſe Cions or wilde ſtockes ſo grafted, vntill ye ſhall ſe the graffes put forth a new ſhewte, the which remayning ſtil, ye may graffe thereon againe, ſo that your graffes in haſty remouing may chaunce to die.

VVhen

¶ When ye cut of the naughtie Cions from the wood.

When your graffes on the ſtockes, ſhall put forth of newe wood, or a newe ſhewte, as of two or three foote long, and if they put forth alſo of other ſmall ſuperfluous cions (about the ſayd members or braunches that ye would nouriſhe) cut of all ſuch yll cions, harde by the heade, in the ſame yeare they are graffed in, but not ſo long as the wood is in ſappe, till the winter after.

¶ Howe ſometimes to cut the principall members.

Alſo it is good to cut ſome of the principall members or braunches in the firſt yeare if they haue to many, and then agayne within two or three yeares after when they ſhal be well ſprong vp, & the graffes well cloſed on the head of the ſtock: ye may trim and dreſſe them againe, in taking away the ſuperfluous braunches if any there remaine, for it is ſufficient ynough to nouriſhe a yong tree, to leaue him one principall member on the heade, ſo that he may be one of thoſe that hath ben graffed on the tree before, yea and the tree ſhall be fayrer and better in the ende, than if he had two or three braunches or precidens at the foote. But if the tree haue ben graffed with many great cions, thē ye muſt leaue him more largely, according as ye ſhall ſee cauſe or neede, to recouer the clefftes on the head of the ſayde graffe or ſtocke.

¶ Howe to guide and gouerne the ſayde trees.

When that your trees doe begin to ſpringe, ye muſt order & ſee to them well the ſpace of three or foure yeres, or more, vntil they be well and ſtrongly growne, in helping them aboue in cutting the ſmall twigges, and ſuperfluous wood, vntill they be ſo hie without braunches as a man, or more if it may be, and then ſee to them well, in placing the

principal branches if nede be, with forkes or wandes prickt right and well about them at the sute, and to proyne them so that one braunch doe not approche to nigh the other, nor yet frette the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and growne, ye must also cut of certaine braunches in the tree, where as they are to thicke.

A kinde of sickenesse in trees.

When certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, which is a kinde of sickenesse that doth eate the barke, therefore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a chesil, or such like thing. This must be done at the ende of winter, then put on that infected place of ore dung, or hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with clowtes, and wrappe it with oziars, so let it remaine a long time, till it shal recouer againe.

Trees which haue wormes within their barkes.

If trees which haue wormes within their barkes, where as ye shall se a swelling or eyling therein, therefore ye must cut or cleane the said barke vnto the wood, to the ende the humor may also distill out thereat, and with a little hooke ye shall plucke or draw out the said wormes, withall the rotten wood that ye can se, then shall ye put vpon the said place a plaister made of Ore dung, or of hogs dung medled and beaten with Sedge, and a little of vnslecked lime, then let it be all well blended together, and wrap it on a cloth, and bind it fast and close theron so long as it will hold. The lies of wine shed or poured vpon the rootes of trees (the which be somewhat sicke through the coldnesse of the earth) which lyes doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and wormes doth marre trees.

Also ye must take heede of all maner of yong trees: and specially of those grafted, the which many wormes and flyes

flyes doe endomage and hurte in the time of Sommer, those are the snailes, the pismiars, or antes, the field snaile which hurteth also all other sortes of trees that be great, principally in the time of the Cuckowe doth sing, & betwixt Aprill, and Midsomer, while they be tender. There be little beastes called Sowes, which haue many legs: and some be of them graye, some blacke, and some hath a long sharpe snowte, which be verie noysome, & great hurters of yong graffes, and other yong trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong cions) as longe as ones synger.

¶ How ye ought to take the flyes, wormes.

For to take them well, ye must take heede and watch in the heate of the daye (your yong trees) and where yee shall see any, put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they will sodainely fall, when one thinkes to take them: therefore as sone as you can (that they flie not away nor fall) take him (quickly on the cion) with your other hande.

¶ To keepe antes from yong trees.

For to keepe the yong trees from snayles and Antes: it shal be good to take ashes and to mingle vnsleckt lyme, beaten in powder therewith, then lay it all about the roote of the tree, and when it raineth, they shall be beaten downe into the ashes and die: but ye must renewe your ashes after euerie raine from time to time: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vessels full of water, at the foote of your saide trees, and also the lyes of wine, to be spreade on the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of the small snayles on trees, ye must take good heede in the spring time, before the trees be leaued, then if ye shall see as it were small wearles, knobbes or braunches on the trees, the same will be snayles.

Prouide to take them away faire and softly, before they be full closed, and take héede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the sayd trée, as little as ye can, then burne those braunches on the earth, or al to tread them vnder your féete, and then if any doe remayne or renewe, looke in the heat of the day, and if ye can sée any, which will commonly be on the cleftes or forkes of the braunches, and also vpon the braunches lying like toftes or troupes togyther, then wrap your handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and bind of leaues beneath them & aboue them,) and with your two hands rub them down therin, and strait way fire it, if ye do not quickly with diligence, they will fall, and if they fall to the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renewe agayne, these kinde of wormes are noysome flyes which be verye straunge, therefore take héede that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on your face and body, for where as there be many of them, they be daungerous : it is straunge to tell of these kinde of wormes, if ye come vnder or among the trées, where as be many, they will cast your face & hands, (your couered body, as your neck, brest and armes) full of small spottes, some red, some black, some blewishe, which wil so tingle and trouble you like netles, sometimes for a daye, or a daye and a night after : they be most on Plum trées, and Apple trées, nighe vnto moyst places, and yll ayres yet neuerthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger (that I vnderstande) to be taken by them. Ye shall vnderstande that if it be in the euening, or in the morning, when it rayneth, they will remayne about the graffing place of the trée, therefore it will be harde to finde them, bicause they are so small. Moreouer, if such braunches do remayne in the vpper part of the bowes or trée, ye shall bynde of drye strawe about the bowes all vnder, then wyth a wispe on a poles ende, set fyre on all, and burne them.

A note

¶ A note in ſpring tyme of Fumigations.

HEere is to be vnderſtande and noted, that in the ſpring time onely when trées doe beginne to put forth leafes and bloſſomes, ye muſt then alwayes take héede vnto them, for to defend them from the froſt, (if there come any, with fumigations or ſmokes made on the wind ſide of your Orchards, or vnder your trées) with ſtraw, hey, dry chaffe, dry Ore dung, of ſaw duſt dried in an ouen, of tanners ooze dryed likewiſe, of Galbanum, of olde ſhoes, thatche of houſes, of haire and ſuch like, one of theſe to be blende with another: al theſe be good againſt the froſt in the ſpring time, and ſpecially good againſt the eaſt winde, which breedeth (as ſome ſaye) the Caterpiller worme.

To defend the Caterpiller.

AND ſome doe defend their trées from the Caterpiller when the bloſſoming time is drie (if there be no froſt) by caſting of water, or ſalt water, euerie ſecond or thirde day vpon their trées, (with inſtrumentes for the ſame, as with ſquirtes of wood or braſſe or ſuch like) for in keeping of them moyſt, the Caterpiller can not breede theron: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that will ſet or plant trées, muſt not paſſe for any paines, but haue a pleaſure and delight therein, in remembring the great profite that commeth therby: againſt ſcarcenelle of corne, fruit is good ſtay for the poore, and often it hath bene ſeene one aker of orchard ground worth foure akers of wheate grounde.

FINIS.

Here foloweth a little treatise howe one may graffe and plant, subtill or artificially, and to make many thinges in Gardins very straunge.

FOr to graffe a subtill way, take one oylet or eye of a graffe, slyt it round, aboue and beneath, and then behind downe right, then wreath him of, and set him vpon another cion, as great as he is, then dresse him as is aforesaide, and he shall growe and beare.

¶ To graffe one Vyne vpon another.

FOr to graffe one Vine vpon another, ye shal cleaue him as ye do other trées, and then put the vine graffe in the clift, then stop him close and well with ware, and so binde him and he shall growe.

¶ If a tree be to long without fruite.

YE shall vncouer his roote and make a hole with a piercer or small auger, in the greatest roote he hath, without pearcing thorowe the roote, then put in a pinne (in the sayde hole) of dry wood, (as oke or ashe) and so let it remaine in the sayde hole, and stop it close againe with ware and then cast earth and couer him againe, and he shall beare the same yeare.

For to haue Peaches two monethes before other.

TAke your cyons of a Peache tree that doth some blossome in the spring time, and graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two monethes before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums, vnto Alhallowtide.

FOr to haue Damsons all the Sommer long vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kinde of sortes likewise, ye shall graffe them vpon ꝑ Cwlebery tree, vpon the franke Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree, and they shall endure on the trees till Alhallowtyde.

To make Medlars, Cherryes and Peaches in eatyng to taste lyke spyce.

FOr to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches to taste in the eating pleasant like spice, the which ye may also kepe vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon the franke Mulbery tree, as I haue afore declared and in the graffing, ye shall wette them in honie, and put a little of the powder of some good spices, as the powder of cloues, of Cinamon or Synger.

To make a Muscadell taste.

FOr to make a Muscadell taste, take a gouge or chesill of syron, (and cut your sap rounde about) then put in your gouge or chesill vnder your sap on your cion, and rayse three oles or oylettes rounde about, and so take of sayre and softly your barke round about, and when he is so taken of, doe annoynt it all ouer within the barke, with powder of cloues, or nutmegs, then set it on againe, and stop it close with wax rounde about, that no water may enter in, and within thrice bearing, they shall bring a sayre Muscadell reyson, which ye may after both graffe and plant, and they shall be all after a Muscadell fruite: some slyttes the barke downe, and so put in of spice.

¶ To set Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

For to make Apples, and Peares, & other sortes of fruit to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruite) vpon the figge tree.

¶ To haue Apples and Chestnutes rathe, and also long on the trees.

For to haue Apples called (in frenche) de blanc Durell, or de Yroael, & of Chestnuts very rathe, and long (as vnto Allhollowtide) on the trées: and to make such fruit also to endure, the space of .ij. yeres, ye shall graffe them on a latewarde fruit, as pome Richard, or vpon a peare tree, or apple tree of Dãgoisse.

¶ To haue good Cherries on the trees, at Alhallontide.

To haue Cherries on many trées, good for to eate vnto Alhallontide, ye shall graffe thẽ vpon a franke Mulberry tree, & likewise to graffe them vpon a willow, or sallow tree, and they shall endure vnto Alhallontide, on the trées.

To haue rath Medlars two Monethes before others.

For to haue Medlars two monthes soner than others: and that the one shall be better farre than the other, ye shall graffe them vppon a Gosleberry tree, and also a franke Mulbery tree, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wet them in Honie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rathe or timely Peares.

For to haue a rathe Peare ỳ which is in Fraunce, as the Peare Cailonet, and the peare Hastinean. For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tree: And for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the peare called in Fraunce Dangoisse, or on other like hard peares.

To

To haue Misples or Medlers without stones.

FOr to haue Medlers without stones, the which shal tast swete as hony, ye shal graffe them as the other, vpon an Eglentine or swéete Bzier trée, & ye shall wet the grafs (before ye graffe them) in hony.

To haue Peares bytimes.

FOr to haue the peare of Anguisse, or Permain, or Satigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a moneth or two, before others, the which shall endure, and be good vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vppon a Quince trée, and likewise vpon the franke Mulbery trée.

To haue ripe or franke Mulberyes very sone and late.

FOr to haue franck or ripe Mulberies very sone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare trée, and vpon the Cofebery trée, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Allhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medler trée.

To keepe Peares a yeare.

HOw for to kéepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine salt very dry, and put thereof with your peares into a barrell, in such sort that one Peare doe not touch another, so fill the barrel if ye list, then stoppe it, and let it be set in some dry place, that the salt do not ware moyst, thus ye may kéepe them long and good.

To haue your fruite taste halfe apples, halfe peares.

IF ye will haue your fruite tast halfe a peare and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take graffes, the one a peare, and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue or pare them in the graffing ioynte or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare cion, &

so set them into your stocke, and see well that no rayne doe enter therein vpon your ioynt, and that fruit shal bring thée halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple, in taste.

¶ Times of Grafting.

IT is good also to graffe one or two daies before the chaũge and no more, for loke so many more dayes as ye shall graffe before them, so many mo yeares it will be, ere your trées shall bring fruit, also it is good grafting all the increase of the Mone, but the soner after the chaunge the better.

¶ To graffe the Quyne Apple.

IF ye graffe the Quine apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shal not long continue without the Cancker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong crabstocke, he shall endure long without the Cancker.

¶ To destroy Pismiars or Antes about a tree.

FOr to destroy Emets or antes, which be about a trée, if ye remoue and fyre the earth al about the rote, of the sayde trée, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the soute of a chimney, and the antes or pismiars will eyther away, or else shortly die.

¶ An other for the same.

ALso an other way for to destroy antes is, ye shall take of the sawe dust of Oke wood onely, and strowe that all aboute the trée rote, and the next rayne that doth come, all the pismiars or antes shall die there: for earewigs, shoes stopt with hay, and hanged on the trée one night, they come all in.

To

To haue Nuttes, Plums and Almondes,

¶ Nuttes greater than others.

For to haue great Nuttes, Plums and Almonds greater than others, ye shall take foure nuttes, or of any of this fruite aboue sayd, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as neere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the potte, thorowe the which hole, these nuttes shal be constrayned to ysshue, and being so constrayned, shall come to perfection and growe togithers as in one tree, the which in time shall bring hys fruite more greater and larger, than others.

¶ To make an Oke or other tree greene in Winter as in Sommer.

Also to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Winter as Sommer, ye shall take the graffe of an Oke tree, or other tree, and graffe it vpon the holy tree: the best & most sureste way is, to graffe one thorough the other. Also who so will edifie or make an orcharde, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moyst place, where as the south windes, or sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

¶ The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.

Also the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or scuerings of all sortes of trees which hath a great pithe, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Mulbery trees, and vines, with other like trees, al which ought to be set frō the mids of Septēber, (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowtyde, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent vntill Christmasse, or anone after, if the time be not very colde and daungerous.

¶ To keepe fruite from the frost.

Also to keepe fruit from the frost, & in good colour, vnto ỹ new come again, ye ought for to gather them, whē the time is fayre & dry, & the Mone in hir decressing, & that they ly also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat

ſtrawe, and if the time of winter be colde and very harde, then put of haye aboue them on your ſtraw, and take it awaye when as a fayre time commeth: and thus ye ſhall kæpe your fruite fayre and good.

The dayes to Plant and Graffe.

ALſo (as ſome ſay) from the firſt day of the newe mone, vnto the. xiij. day thereof, is good for to plant, or graffe, or ſowe, and for great næde, ſome doe take vnto the. xvij. or, xviij. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe, nor ſowe, but as is afore mencioned, a day or two dayes afore the chaunge. the beſt ſignes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

Te haue greene Roſes all the yeare.

FOr to haue græne Roſes, ye ſhal (as ſome ſay) take your roſe buds, in the ſpring time, and then graffe them vpon the holly ſtocke, and they ſhall be græne all the yeare.

To keepe Reyſins or Grapes good a yeare.

FOr to kæpe Rayſins or grapes good all a whole yeare, ye ſhal take of fine dry ſande, and then lay your reyſins or grapes therein, and it ſhall kæpe them good a whole yeare, ſome kæpe them in a cloſe glaſſe from the ayre.

To make fruite laxatiue from the tree.

FOR to make any fruite laratiue from the træ, what fruite ſoeuer it be, make a hole in the ſtocke, or in the Mayſter rote of the træ, (wyth a great pearcer ſlope wiſe) not thorow, but vnto the pythe, or ſomewhat further, then fill the ſaide hole with the ioyce of elder, of Centori, of Seney, or of Turbich, or ſuch like laratiues, the fill the ſayd hole therwith, of which of them ye will, or elſe ye may take

thræ

thꝛée of them togithers, and fill the ſaid hole therewith, and then ſtoppe the ſayde hole cloſe with ſoft ware, then claye it thereon, and put moſſe very well ouer all, ſo that nothing may iſſue oꝛ fall out, and all the fruite of the ſayde tꝛée ſhall be from thencefoꝛth laratiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

ALſo whenſoeuer ye ſhall plant oꝛ graffe, it ſhalbe méete and good foꝛ you to ſaye as foloweth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghoſt, Amen. Increaſe and multiplye, and repleniſhe the earth: and ſaye the Loꝛdes pꝛayer, then ſay: Loꝛd God heare my pꝛayer, and let this my deſire of thée be hearde. The holy ſpirite of God which hath created all things foꝛ man, and hath giuen them foꝛ our comfoꝛt, in thy name O Loꝛde we ſet, plant, & graffe, deſiring that by thy mighty power they maye encreaſe, and multiplye vppon the earth, in bearing plenty of fruite, to the pꝛofite and comfoꝛt of all thy faithfull people, thoꝛow Chꝛiſte oꝛ Loꝛde.

Amen.

FINIS.

¶ *Here followe certayne wayes of plan-*
ting and graffing, with other neceſſaries herein
meete to be knowne, tranſlated out of Dutch by L. M.

¶ To graffe one Vine on another.

YOu that wyll graffe one Vine vpon another, ye ſhall (in Januarye) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe other ſtockes, and then put in your Vine graffe or cyon, but firſt ye muſt pare him thinne, ere ye ſet him in the head, then clay and moſſe him as the other.

¶ Choſen dayes to graffe in, and to chooſe your cions.

ALſo when ſo euer that ye wyll graffe, the beſt choſen tymes is on the laſt day before the chaunge, and alſo in the chaunge, & on the ſeconde daye after the chaunge, if ye graffe (as ſome ſay) on the thirde, fourth & fift day after the chaunge,

chaunge, it wil be so many yeres ere those trées bring forth fruit. Which thing ye may beleue if ye will, but I will not. For some do holde opinion, that it is good grafting from the chaunge vnto the .xviij. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increase of the Mone, but the sooner the better.

¶ To gather your cions.

ALso such cions or grafts which ye do get on other trées the yong trées of three or foure yeares, or .v. or .vj. yeares are best to haue grafts. Take them of no vnder bowes, but in the top vpon the East side, if ye can, and of the fayrest and greatest. Ye shall cut them .vj. inches long of the olde wood, beneth the ioynt. And whensoeuer ye will graffe, cut or pare your graffes taperwise from the ioynt two ynches or more of length, which ye shall sette into the stocke: and before ye set it in, ye shall open your stocke wyth a wedge of yron, or harde wood, fayre and softly: then if the sides of your clefts be ragged, ye shall pare them with the poynt of a sharpe knife on both sides within and aboue, then set in your graffes close on the out sides and also aboue: but let your stocke be as little while open as ye can, and when your graffes be well set in, plucke forth your wedge: and if your stocke doe pinch your graffes much, then ye must put in a wedge of the same woodde for to helpe your graffes: Then ye shall lay a thicke barke or pill ouer the cleft from the one graft to the other, to kéepe out the claye and rayne, and so clay them two fingers thicke rounde aboute the cliffes, and then lay on Mosse, but Woll is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with Woll or haire, for it shall make it byde closer and also stronger on the stocke heade. Some take Woll next the clay and wrappeth it all ouer with linnen clowtes: for the Woll béeing once moysse, will kéepe the clay so a long tyme. And other some doe take Wollen clowtes that haue béene layd in the iuyce of Wormewood, or such lyke bitter thing, to kéepe créeping Wormes from comming vnder to the Graffes.

If ye

If ye grafte in winter put your clay vppermoſt, for ſomer your moſſe. For in Winter the moſſe is warme, and your clay will not cleaue. In Sommer your claye is colde, and your moſſe kepes him from cleauing or chapping. To bind them, take of willow pilles, of clouen briers, of Oziers, or ſuch like. To gather your grafte on the Eaſt part of the tree is counted beſt: if ye gather them belowe on the vnder boughes, they will grow flaggie and ſpreading abrode: if ye take them in the top of the tree, they will grow vpright. Yet ſome do gather their cions or graffes on the ſides of ỳ trees and ſo grafte them againe on the like ſides of the ſtocks, the which is of ſome men not counted ſo good for fruite. It is not good to grafte a great ſtocke, for they will be long ere they couer the heade thereof.

Of wormes in trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trées eaten with worms, or do bring wormy fruite, ye ſhal vſe to waſh al his body and great braũches with two partes of Kowpiſſe, and one parte of Vineger, or elſe if ye can get no Vineger, with Kowpiſſe alone, tempered with common aſhes: then waſh your trées therwith before the Spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annis ſædes ſowne about the tree rotes, driue away wormes, and the fruite ſhall be the ſwéter,

The ſetting of Stones, and ordering thereof.

As for Almonde trées, Peach trées, Cherry trées, Plum trées, or others, ye ſhal thus plant or ſet them. Lay firſt the Stones in water three dayes and foure nightes, vntyll they ſinke therin: then take them betwirt your finger and your thumbe, with the ſmall ende vpwarde, and ſo ſet them two fingers déepe in good earth. And when ye haue ſo done, ye ſhal rake them al ouer and ſo couer them: and when they begin to grow or ſpring, kéepe them from wéedes, and they ſhal proſper the better, ſpecially in the firſt yere. And within two

in two or three yeares after, ye may sette or remoue them where ye list, thē if ye do remoue them againe after that, ye must proyne of all his twigges as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may do of all kind of trées, but specially those which haue the great sap, as the Mulbery, or Figge tree, or such like.

To gather Gumme of any tree,

IF ye list to haue the Gumme of the Almond tree, ye shall strike a great nayle into the tree, a good way, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat: thus doe men gather Gumme of all sortes of trées, yea the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

ALso some say, that if ye sette a whole Apple foure fingers in the earth, all the Pepines or curnelles in the same Apple, wil grow vp togithers in one whole stock or cion, and al those Apples shalbe much fayrer and greater than others: but ye must take heede, how ye doe set those Apples which doe come in a leape yeare, for in a leape yeare (as some doe say) the curnelles or Pepines are turned contrary, for if ye should so set, as commonly a man doth, ye shall sette them contrary.

Of setting the Almonde.

ALmondes doe come forth and growe commonly well, if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth, or in rotten hogges dung: if ye lay Almondes, one day in vineger, then shall they (as some say,) be very good to plant, or lay him in milke and water vntill he do sinke, it shall be the better to sette, or any other nut.

Of Pepines watered.

The Pepines and curnels of those trées which haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye laye them thrée dales in water, or else vntill they sincke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sowe them, as is afore mentioned, and then remoue them, when they be well rooted, of thrée or foure yeares growth, and they shall haue a thin barke.

To plant or set Vines.

If ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yeare they wil bring no fruit, but in the thirde yere they wil beare, if they be well kept, ye shall cut them in Januarie, & set them sone after they be cut from the Vine, and ye shal set two togither, the one with the olde wood, & the other without, and so let them grow in plucking away al weedes from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the second or thirde yere, being well rooted, ye shal set them wel afote déepe (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one foote déepe or there abouts, & kéepe them cleane from weedes, for then they will prosper the better, and in sommer when ỳ Grape is knytte, then ye shall breake of his top or braunch, at one or two ioyntes after the grape, and so the grape shalbe the greater, and in the Winter when ye cut them, ye shall not leaue past two or thrée leaders on eche braunche, on some braunche but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioyntes, and ye shall leaue the yong vine to be the leader, also ye shall leaue therof thrée or foure ioyntes at al times, if a yong cion do come forth of the old braunch or side therof, if ye doe cut him, ye shal cut him hard by the old branch, and if ye wil haue him to bring the grape nert yere, ye shal leaue two or thrée ioynts therof, for the yong cion alwaies bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knitte, euer as the superfluous cions doe

grow

growe, ye may breake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by the olde braunch, and the grapes will be the greater: thus ye maye order your Vine all the Sommer long without any hurte.

To set or plant the Cherry.

CHerry trées, and all the trées of stone fruit, wonlde be planted or sette of cions, in colde groundes and places of good earth, and lykewise in highe or hilly places, dry and well in the shade: if ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and Januarye, if ye shall see your Cherry trée ware rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the mids of the body two foote aboue the ground, with a bigge pearcer, that the humor maye passe forth thereby, then afore the spring, shutte him vp againe with a pinne of the same trée: thus ye may doe vnto all other sortes of trées when they beginne to rotte, and is also good for them which beare scant of fruit or none.

To keepe Cherries good a yeare.

FOr to kéepe Cherries good a yeare, ye shall cut of the stalkes, and then laie them in a well leaded pot, and fill the sayde potte therewith, then put vnto them of good thinne hony, and fill the saide pot therewith, then stoppe it with clay that no aire enter in, then set it in some fayre Seller, and put of sande vnder, and all about it, and couer the potte well withall, so let it stande or remaine: thus ye may kéepe them a yeare, as freshe as though they came fro the trée, and after this sort ye maye kéepe peares, or other fruite.

Against Pismiars.

IF ye haue cherry trées laded or troubled with Pismiars or Antes, ye shall rub the body of the trée, and all about

the rote with the iuyce of Purslayne, mingled halfe with vineger. Some doe vse to annoynt the tree beneath al about the body, with tarre and birde lyme, with woll oyle boyled togither, and annoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe laye of chalke stones all about the tree rote, some saye it is good therefore.

The setting of Chestnuttes.

THe Chestnutte tree, men doe vse to plant like vnto the Figge tree. They may be both planted and grafted wel, they ware well in freshe and fatte earth, for in sande they like not: if ye will set the curnels, ye shal lay them in water vntill they doe sinck, and those that do sinck to the bottome of the water, be best to set, which ye shall set in the Moneth of Nouember & December, foure fyngers deepe, a foote one from another, for when they be in these two Moneths set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also good fruite, yet some there be that plant or set them first in dung, like beanes, which will be sweeter than the other sort, but those which be set in the two moneths aforesayde, shall first beare their fruite: men maye proue which is best, experience doth teach. This is another way to proue and knowe, which Chestnuts be best to plant or set, that is: ye shall take a quantitie of Nuttes, then laye them in sande the space of .xxx. daies, then take and washe them in water fayre and cleane, and throwe them into water againe, and those which doe sinke to the bottome, are good to plant or set, and the other that swim are naught: thus may ye doe with all other curnels or nuttes.

To haue all stone fruit tast, as ye shall thinke good.

IF ye wil haue al stone fruit tast as ye shal fansie, or think good, ye shall first lay your stones to soke in such licor or moysture, as ye will haue the fruit taste of, and then sette them: as for the Date tree (as some say) he bringeth no fruite except he be a hundred yeares olde, & the Date stone

must

muſt ſoke one moneth in the water before he be ſette, then ſhall ye ſet him with the ſmall ende vpwarde, in good fat earth, in hote ſandy ground foure fingers deepe, and when the bowes do beginne to ſpring, then ſhall ye euerie night ſprinkle them wyth raine water, (or other if ye haue none) ſo long till they be come forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Miſple.

FOr to graffe the Medlar or Miſple: men doe vſe to graffe them on the white Hathorne tree, they will prouе well, but yet ſmal and ſowre fruit: to graffe one Medlar vpon another is the better, ſome men do graffe firſt the wilding cion, vpon the Medlar ſtock, and ſo when he is well taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the which doth make them more ſweete, verye great and fayre.

Of the Figge tree.

THe Figge tree in ſome country, beareth his fruit foure times a yere, the black figges are the beſt, being dried in the ſunne, and then laid in a veſſell in beddes one by another, and then ſprinckled or ſtrawed all ouer, euery laye with fine meale, then ſtop it vp, and ſo it is ſent out of the land. If the Figge tree will not beare, ye ſhal digge him all about, and vnder the rootes in Februarye, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dung of a priuie, for that he liketh beſt: ye maye mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Dyle and Peper ſtampt, which ſhall forwarde him much to noynte his rootes therewith: ye ſhall not plant the Figge tree in colde times, he loueth hote, ſtony, or grauely ground, and to be planted in Autumne is beſt.

Of the Mulbery tree.

IF ye will plant the Mulbery tree, the Figge tree or others which bring no ſeede, ye ſhall cut a twigge or braunche (from the tree roote) of a yeres growth, with the old wood or barke, about a cubite long, which ye ſhall plant or ſet all in

the earth, saue a shaftment long of it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see néede. This must be done before the leaues begin to spring, but take heede that ye cut not the ende or top aboue, for then it shall wyther and dry.

Of trees that beare bitter fruite.

OF all such trees as beare bitter fruite, to make them bring sweeter, ye shal vncouer all the rotes in Januarie, and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of Hogges dung great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other good earth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruit shall haue a sweeter taste: thus men may doe with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To helpe barren trees.

HEre is another waye to helpe barren trées, that they may bring fruit: if ye see your tree not beare scantly in three or foure yeares good plentie, ye shall bore an hole with an auger or pearcer, in the greatest place of the body, (within a yarde of the grounde) but not thorow, but vnto or past the hart, ye shall bore him a slope: then take hony and water mingled togither a night before, then put the sayde hony and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stop it close with a shorte pinne, made of the same tree, not stricken into farre, for pearcing the licor.

Another way.

IN the beginning of Winter ye shall digge these trées round about the rotes, and let them so rest a daye and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, mingled well with good store of watered otes, or with watred barley or wheate; layde mert vnto the rotes, then fill it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruit, euen as the boring of a hole in the mayster rote, and strike in a pinne, and so fill him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afore declared.

To

To keepe your fruit.

ALl fruite may be the better kept, if ye lay them in dry places, in dry ſtrawe or hey, but hey rypeth to ſore, or in a barley mowe not touching one the other, or in chaffe, and in veſſels of Juniper, or Sypers wood, ye may ſo keepe them well in dry ſalt or hony, & vpon bordes where as fyre is nighe all the Winter, alſo hanging nie fyre in the Winter, in nettes of yarne.

The Mulbery tree.

THe Mulbery tree is planted or ſette by the Figge tree, his fruit is firſt ſowre & then ſweete, he liketh neyther dewe nor rayne, for they hurt him, ye is well pleaſed with fowle earth or dung, his braunches wil way dry within euery fiue yeares, then muſt he cut them of, as for other trees: they ought to be proyned euery yeare as ye ſhall ſee cauſe, and they will be the better, and to plant him from mid Februarye, to mid March is beſt.

Of Moſſe on the tree.

OF the Moſſe on your trees, ye muſt not let it to long be vncleanſed, ye muſt rub it of with a grate of wood, or a rough heare, or ſuch like, in Winter when they be moyſt or wet, for then it will of the ſoner, for moſſe doth take away the ſtrength and ſubſtance of the fruit, & makes the trees barren at length: when ye ſee your trees begin to way mofſy, ye muſt in the winter vncouer their rotes, and put vnder them good earth, this ſhall helpe them and keepe them long without moſſe: for the earth not ſtirred aboue the rote, is one cauſe of moſſyneſſe, and alſo the barrenneſſe of the grounde where on he ſtandeth, and your moſſe doth ſucker in winter, flyes and other vermin, and ſo doth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occaſion of eating the bloſſomes and tender cions therof.

To keepe Nuttes long.

FOr to kéepe nuts long, ye shal dry them and couer them in dry sande, and put them in a drie bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Iuie beries therin, and they shall be much swéeter. To keepe Nuttes gréene a yeare, and also freshe: ye shall put them into a pot with hony, and they shall continue fresh a yeare, and the sayd hony will be gentle and good for many medicines. To kepe Walnuts fresh and gréene in the time of strayning of Verjuice, ye shall take of that pommis, & put therof in the bottome of a barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then pōmis ouer them, and so Walnuts againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall sée cause to fill your vessell. Then stoppe him close as ye do a barrel, and set him in your Seller or other place, and it shall kéepe your nuts fresh and gréene a yeare. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them dry sande, and couer them with a lid of earth or stone, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in their Garden or other place, & so they will kéepe very moyst and swéete vntill new come.

To cut the Peache tree.

THe Peache trée is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) gréene, it will wither and drie. Therefore if ye cut any small braunch, cut it harde by the body: the withered twigges euer as they wither, must be cut of hard by the great braunch or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a Peach trée doe not like, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lées of Wine mingled with water, and also wash his rootes therwith, and likewise the braunches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those be lyketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasill, or Ashe, or vpon Cherrie trée, or ye may graffe the Almonde vpon the Peach trée. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth therto, then all to strike the body of the trée therwith both vpwarde

and

and downewarde, or else open the rote all bare three dayes and three nightes, then take goates mylke, and wash all the rotes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossome, & so shall he bring great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

TO colour Peache stones, that all the fruite therof shal haue the like colour hereafter, that is: ye shall lay or set Peache stones in the earth seuen dayes or more, vntill ye shall se the stones beginne to open, then take the stones and the curnelles softly forth thereof, and what colour ye wil, colour the curnel therewith, and put them into the shel againe, then binde it fast togither and sette it in the earth, with the small ende vpwarde, and so let him growe, and all the peaches which shall come of the same fruite (grafted or vngrafted) wil be of the same colour. The peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, before the colde do come, for he cannot abyde the colde.

If Peache trees be troubled with wormes.

ALso if any peache tree be troubled with worms, ye shal take two partes of Towe pisse, with one parte of vyneger, then shall ye sprincle the tree all ouer therewyth, and wash his rotes and braunches also, and it wyll kill the wormes, this may ye doe vnto al other trees, which be troubled with wormes.

To haue the Peach without stones.

FOR to make the Peache growe without stones, ye shall take a Peache tree newly planted, then set a Willowe harde by, which ye shall bore a hole thorow, then put the Peache tree thorowe the sayde hole, and so close him on both sides therof, sappe to sappe, and let hym so growe one yeare,

then the nert yeare ye ſhall cutte of the Peache ſtocke, and let the Willow ſeede him, and cutte of the vpper part of the Willowe alſo three fingers bye: and the nert Winter ſawe him of nigh the Peache, ſo that the Willowe ſhall ſeede but the Peache only: and this way ye may haue peaches without ſtones.

A nother way for the ſame.

YE ſhall take the graffes of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willowe ſtocke, and ſo ſhall your Peaches be lykewiſe without ſtones.

If trees doe not proſper.

IF that ye ſée that your trées do not ware nor proſper, take and open the rotes in the beginning of January or afore, and in the biggeſt rote therof, make a hole with an auger, to the pithe or more, then ſtrike therein a pinne of Oke and ſo ſtop it againe cloſe, and let it be well wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he ſhall doe well, ſome doe vſe to cleaue the rote.

How to graffe Apples to laſt on the tree till Alhallowtyde.

HOwe ye maye haue many ſortes of Apples vpon your trées vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye ſhall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery trée, & vpon the Cherry trée.

To make Cherries and Peaches ſmell, and taſte like ſpyce.

HOw to make that Cherries and Peaches ſhal be pleaſaunt, and ſhall ſmell and taſt like ſpice, & that ye may keepe them well, till the new doe come againe, ye ſhall graffe them on the Mulbery trée, as is afore ſayde: but firſt ye ſhall ſoake them in hony and water, wherin ye ſhall put of the pouder of Cloues, ginger and Cinamon.

To

To graffe an Apple which ſhall be halfe ſweete, and halfe ſowre.

TO graffe that your Apples ſhalbe the one halfe ſwéete, & the other halfe ſoure: ye ſhall take two cyons, the one ſwéete and the other ſoure, ſome doe put the one cyon thorowe the other, and ſo graffes them betwéene the barke and the trée: and ſome againe doe pare both the cyons fynelye, and ſo ſettes them toyning into the ſtocke, incloſing ſappe to ſappe, on both the outſides of the graffes, vnto the outſides of the ſtocke, and ſo ſettes them into the heade as the other: and they ſhal bring fruite, the one halfe ſwéete, and the other halfe ſowre.

To graffe a Roſe on the Holly.

FOr to graffe the Holly, that his leaues ſhal kéepe al the yeare grene, ſome do take & cleaue the Holly, & ſo graffs in a white or redde Roſe budde, and then puttes clay & moſſe to him, & lets him growe, & ſome do put the roſe bud into a ſlyt of the barke, & ſo putteth clay and Moſſe, & binds hym feately therein, and lettes him growe, and he ſhall carrie his leaue all the yeare.

Of keeping of Plums.

OF Plums there be many ſortes, as Damſons, which be all blacke, and counted the beſt: All maner of other Plums a man maye kéepe well a yeare, if they be gathered rype, & then dryed, and put into veſſels of glaſſe: if ye cannot dry them wel in ẏ ſunne, ye ſhal dry them on hurdels of Oziars made like Lettis windowes, in a hot Ouen after bread is drawne forth, and ſo reſerue them. If a plum trée lyke not, open his roote, & powre in all aboute the dregs of Wine, mixt with water, and ſo couer him well agayne, or powre on them ſtale vrin or olde piſſe of olde men, mixt with two partes of water, and ſo couer him as before.

Of altering of Peares, or ſtony fruite.

IF a Peare do taſt harde, or grauelly about the core, lyke ſmall ſtones, ye ſhall vncouer his rote (in the Winter, or afore the ſpring) and take out all the earth thereof, & picke out all the ſtones, as cleane from the earth as ye can about his rote, then ſift that earth, or elſe take of other good fat earth without ſtones, and fil al his rotes againe therwith, and he ſhall bring a ſoft and gentle Peare to eate, but ye muſt ſee well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cyder and Pyrry.

OF Apples and Peares, men do make Cyder and Pirrie, & bycauſe the vſe therof in moſt places is knowne, I wyll here let paſſe to ſpeake anye further thereof, but this (in the preſſing your Cyder) I will counſell you to kéepe cleane your veſſels, and the places whereas your fruit doth lye, and ſpecially after it is bruſed or broken, for then they drawe fylthy ayre vnto them, and if it be nygh, the Cyder ſhall be infected therewith, and alſo beare the taſte after the infection therof: therfore as ſone as you can, tunne it into cleane and ſwéete veſſels, as into veſſels of whyte wine or of ſacke, or clarette and ſuch like, for theſe ſhall kéepe your Cyder the better and the ſtronger, along time after: ye may hang a ſmal bag of linnen, by a thred downe into the lower part of your veſſell, wyth pouder of Cloues, Mace, Cynamon, Ginger and ſuch lyke, which wyll make your Cyder to haue a pleaſaunt taſte.

To helpe froſen Apples.

OF Apples that be froſen in the colde and extréeme winter. The remedy to haue the Iſe out of them, is this. Ye ſhal lay them firſt in colde water a while, & then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they ſhal come to themſelues againe.

To

To make Apples fall from the tree.

IF ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, and then cast of the powder of brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water trees in Sommer, if they waxe dry about the roote.

WHereas Apple trées be sette in drye drowndе and not déepe in the grounde, in Sommer if they want moysture, ye shal take of white strawe, or other, and euery euening (or as ye shal sée cause) cast theron water al about, and it will kéepe the trées moyst from time to time.

To cherrish Apple trees.

IF ye vse to throw (in Winter) al about your Apple trées on the rootes therof, the drine of olde men, or of stale pisse long kept, they shall bring fruite much better, which is good for the Vine also, or if ye do sprinckle or annoynt your Apple trée rootes with the Gall of a Bull, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple growe in a Glasse.

TO make an Apple growe within a glasse, take a glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde him fast to the Glasse, and the Glasse also to the trée, and let him growe, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to the fashion of your glasse, thus may ye make of Coucombers, Gourdes, or Pomecitrons, the like fashion.

These three braunches a figure of grafting in the shielde in Sommer is, the first braunch sheweth how the barke is taken off, the middle place sheweth, how it is sette to, and the last braunche, sheweth howe to binde him on, in sauing the oylet or eye from bruising.

To graffe many sortes of Apples on one tree.

YE may graffe on one Apple tree at once, many kinde of Apples, as on euery braunch a contrarie fruite, as is afore declared, and of peares the like: but see as nighe as ye can, that all your cions be of like springing, for else the one will out growe and shaddow the other.

To colour Apples.

TO haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shall thinke good, ye shall bore slope a hole with an auger, in the biggest parte of the bodye of the tree, vnto the myddes therof, or there abouts, & then loke what colour ye wil haue them

them of, firſt ye ſhall take water, & mingle your colour therwith, then ſtop it vp againe, with a ſhort pinne made of the ſame wood or tree, then ware it rounde about: ye may mingle with the ſayde colour what ſpice ye liſt, to make them taſt thereafter, thus may ye chaũge the colour & taſt of any Apple: your colours may be of Saffron, tourneſoule, brazel ſaunders, or other what ye ſhal ſée good. This muſt be done before the ſpring do come: ſome doe ſay, if ye graffe on the Oliue ſtocke, or on the Alder ſtocke, they wil bring red Apples: alſo they ſay, to graffe to haue fruite without core, ye ſhall graffe in both the endes of your Cyon into the ſtocke, & when they be faſt growne to the ſtock, ye ſhal cut it in the mids, & let the ſmaller end grow vpward: or elſe take a cion & graffe the ſmal ende of the ſtock downwarde, & ſo ſhall ye haue your apple tree on S. Lamberts day, (which is the .xvij. of September) they ſhal neuer walk, conſume, nor wax dry, which I doubt.

The ſetting of Vyne plantes.

THeſe figures doe ſhewe how ye ought to plant and ſette your Vines, in two & two togither, the one to haue a parte of the olde tree, and the other maye be all of the laſt cyon: but when ye plant him with a part of the olde tree he ſhal commonly take rote the ſoner than the new cion: ye muſt weede them euery moneth, and let not the earth be to cloſe aboue their rotes at the firſt, but nowe and then loſe it with a ſpade as ye ſhall ſée a rayne paſt, for then they ſhal enlarge, and put forth better. Further herein ye ſhal vnderſtande after.

How to proyne or cut a Vyne in Winter.

THis figure sheweth, how all Vynes should be proined and cutte, in a conuenient time after Christmas, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his braunches very thynne, as ye see by this figure: ye shal neuer leaue aboue two, or three leaders at the heade of any principall braunch ye must also cut them of in the mydst betweene the knots of the yung cions, for those be the leaders which will bring the grape, the rest & order ye shall vnderstand as foloweth.

Of the Vyne and Grape.

SOmewhat I intende to speake of the ordering of the Vine & grape, to plant or set the Vyne: the plants or sets which be gathered from the vine (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lie long vnplanted after they be cutte, for then they wyll sone gather corruption, and when ye do gather your plantes, ye must take heede to cut

cut & chose thē, whereas ye may with ẏ yong cion, a ioynt of the old wood with the new, for ẏ old wood wil soner take rote than the new, & better to grow than if it were al yong cion, ye shal leaue the old wood to ẏ yong cion, a fote or half a fote, or a shaftment long, the yong cion ye shall cut the length of thræ quarters of a yarde or there abouts, and ye shall chose of those yong cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioynts togithers, and when ye shal plant or set them, loke that your grounde be well digged in the Winter before, then in Ianuary ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the frost, for that is daunger of al kind of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of Februarye, and when ye do plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, & set or lay them togither, a fote dæpe in the earth, for two plants set togither wil not so sone faile, as one alone, and lay them a fote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth thræ or foure ioyntes, ye may plant a yong cion with the olde, so that he be thicke or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to rote, & also to bring fruite: then when ye haue set or layd them in the earth, then couer them wel therwith, in treading it fast downe vnto the plants, but let the ends of your cions or plantes be turned vpright, aboue the earth thræ or foure ioyntes, if there shall be more when they be set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwaies in the middes, betwæne the two ioyntes, and then let them so grow, and sæ that ye wæde them alwaies cleane, and once a moneth lose the earth rounde about them, and they shall prowe the better: if it be very dry and hote in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a crow of yron to the rote, & there ye shal poure in water, in the euening. As for the proyning of them is, when the grape is taken and clustered, then ye maye breake the nert ioynt or two after the grape, of al such superfluous cions as ye shal sæ cause, which wil cause the grape to ware bigger: ye may also breake awaye all suche superfluous budde or slender braunches, which commeth about the rote, or on the vnder

braunches, which ye thinke will haue no grape, and when ye proyne or cut them in Winter following, ye shall not cut the yong cion nigh the olde, by three or foure ioynts, ye shall not cut them like oziars, to leaue a sort of heads togither on one braunch, which doth kil your vine, ye shal leaue but one head, or two at the most, of the yong cions, vppon the olde braunch, and to cut those yong cions three or foure knottes or ioynts of, for the yong cion doth carry the grape alwayes, and when ye leaue vpon a great braunch many e cions, they can not be wel nourished, & after ye haue so cut them in Winter, ye shal bind them with oziars, in placing those yong braunches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring tyme, when the braunches are tender, ye shall binde them so, that the stormie tempest or winde do not hurt them, and to binde them withall, the best is, great soft rushes, and when the grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such braunches as is afore declared, vpon one old braunch three or foure heads be ynough, for the more heads your braunch hath, the worse your grape shalbe nourished, & when ye cut of any braunch, cut him of hard by or nigh the old braunch, if your Vine ware olde, the best remedie is: if there grow any yong cion about the rote, ye shal in the Winter, cut of the old Vine hard by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, and let the yong Vine lead, and he wil continue a long time, if ye couer and fill the place about the rote with good earth a-gayne. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of grapes, a small cion like a pigges tayle, turning about, which doth take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pinche it of hard by the stalke of your grape, your fruite shalbe the greater: if your Vine ware to ranke and thicke of braunches, ye shall digge the rote in Winter, and open the earth, and fill it vp againe with sande and ashes blend togither, & where as a Vine is vnfruitfull and doth not beare, ye shall bore a hole (with an auger) vnto the hart or pith, in the bodye or thickest part therof, then put in the said hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close therewith, but so that the sickenesse

of

of the Vine may passe therby. The lay al about the rote of good earth mingled with good dung, and so shal he not be vnfruitful, but beare wel euer after: or also, to cast of old mens vrine or pisse, all about the rote of the barren vine, and if he were halfe lost or marde, he should grow againe & ware fruitfull as before: this is to be done in Winter.

To haue grapes without stones.

FOr to haue grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plantes or braunches, and shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downewarde in the earth, and so ye may set two of them togithers for fayling, as I haue afore declared of the others, and those braunches shall bring grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bring a grape to taste like Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a grape to tast like claret wine, and pleasaunt withall, ye shall bore a hole in the stocke vnto the heart, or pith therof, then shall ye make a lectuary with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamon, mingled with a little fountayne or running water, and fill the sayde hole therewith, and stop it fast and close with ware, and so binde it fast theron with a linnen cloth, & those grapes shall taste lyke claret wine.

Of gathering your grapes.

ALl grapes that men do cut before they are thorow ripe, the wine shal not be natural, nor yet shall long endure good, but if ye will cut or gather grapes to haue them good, and to haue good wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, or some after the full of the mone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the mone being in the waine, and vnder the earth.

To knowe if your Grape be ripe ynough.

FOr to know if your grapes be rype ynough or not, which ye shall not onely know in the taste, but in sight and tast togither, as in taste if they be swéete and full in eating, and in sight if the stones will sone fall out being chafed or bruised, which is the best knowledge, and also whether they be white or blewe, it is all one matter: the good grape is he which commeth out all watry, or those which be al clammy as byrdlyme: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, being thorow rype or not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place swéete and cleane, & your vessels within to be clean also, and see that they haue strong heddes, and those persons which doe presse the grape, must woke their handes, féete and bodie be cleane washed, when as they go to pressing the grape, & that no woman be there hauing there termes: and also ye shal eate of no Cheboles, Scalions, Onyons, or Garlike, Annysédes, or such like, for all strong sauours your Wine will drawe the infection thereof, and assone as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye shall presse your Wine after assone as ye may, which will make your Wine to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which tarryeth long vnpresst, maketh the Wine to be smal and yll, ye must see that your vessels be new fayre and swéete within, and to be washed with swéete water and then well dryed againe, and to perfume them with Mastick and such swete vapour, & if your vessell chaunce not to be swete, then shall ye pitche him on the sides, which pitche will take away all euill and such stinking sauor therein.

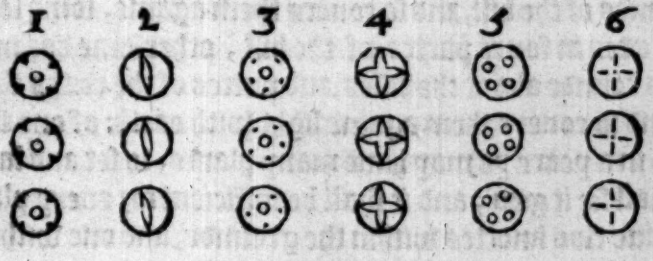
To proue or taste Wine.

ANd when soeuer ye will prowe or taste any Wyne, the best tyme is, earely in the morning, and take

wyth

wyth you thꝛée oꝛ foure ſoppes of bꝛead, then dippe one after another into the wyne, foꝛ therein ye ſhall finde (if there be any) ſharpe taſte of the wyne. Thus I leaue (at this preſent) to ſpeake any further here of the Vine and grape. If this my ſimple labour be taken in good part (gentle reader) it ſhall the moꝛe hereafter encourage me to ſet foꝛth another boke moꝛe at large, touching the arte of planting and grafting, with other things neceſſary to be knowne.

Here followeth the beſt tymes howe to order, or chooſe, and to ſet or plant Hoppes.



IN this figure ye ſhall vnderſtand the placing and making of the Hoppe hilles, by euery Cipher ouer his heade: the firſt place is ſhewed but one pole ſet in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath, the ſeconde ſheweth howe ſome doth chap downe a ſpade in the mids of the hill, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The thirde place is ſhewed, howe other ſome do ſet out one pole in the middes, and the Hoppe rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place ſheweth howe ſome choppes in a ſpade croſſe in the top, and there layes in his rootes. The fift place ſheweth how ſome do ſet foure poles therein, and puttes the Hoppe round about the hill. The firt place ſheweth that ſome vſe to make croſſe holes in the ſides, and there laies in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practiſes haue ben proued good, prouided alwais that your hilles be of good fatte earth, ſpecially in the mids downe vnto the

bottome. This I thought sufficient to shewe by this figure the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hoppe is counted the surest way.

The best and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from mid November, to mid Februarye, then must ye digge and clense the ground of weedes, and mixe it well with good molde and fat earth. Then deuide your hilles a yarde one from another orderly, in making them a yard asunder, and two foote and a halfe broade in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euery Hill three or foure rootes, some doe in setting of them lay them crosselwyse in the mids of the hill, and so couers them againe, some settes the rootes in foure partes of the hill, othersome doe make holes rounde about the hilles, and puttes of the rootes therein, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short roote in a yeare ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euery plant, to haue two knottes within the grounde, and one without, some doe chappe a spade crosse in the hill, and layes in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

Ye shal chose your roots best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant thē, for then ye shall see which beares the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which beares, chose for your plants, and set of those in your hilles, for so shall ye not be deceyued, and they shall prosper well.

To sow the seedes.

Some doe holde, that ye may sowe among other seedes, the seedes of Hoppes, and so will encrease and be good to sette, or else to make beddes and sowe them alone, whereby they may increase to be set, and when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other before mentioned.

The

¶ The ſetting your poles.

THe beſt time is in Aprill, or when your rootes be ſprong halfe a yarde long or more, then by euery plant or Hop, in your Hilles, ye ſhall ſet vp a pole of.xiij. or xiiij. foote long, or there aboutes as cauſe ſhall require, ſome doe vſe to ſette but foure poles in euery hill, which is thought ſufficient, and when ye ſhall ſet them, ſée that ye ſette them ſo faſt that great windes doe not caſt them downe.

¶ How to proyne the tree.

YE ſhal marke when the Hoppe doth bloſſome, and knit in the top, which ſhall be perceyued to be the Hop, then take and cut vp all the reaſt growing there aboutes, (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that al thoſe which carrie the Hop, might be the better nouriſhed: thus ſhall ye doe in Sommer, as ye ſhal ſée them encreaſe and grow, vntill the time of gathering.

¶ To gather the Hop.

AT ſuch time afore Michelmas as ye ſhall ſée your Hop ware browne, or ſomewhat yellowe, then he is beſt to be gathered in a drye daye, in cutting your Hop by the ground, then pluck vp your pole therewith for ſhaking of your Hop, ſo carrie them into ſome drie houſe, and when ye haue ſo pluckt them, ye ſhall lay them on borded loftes, or on hurdels of clothes, that the winde may dry them, and the ayre, but not in the ſunne, for the ſame will take away the ſtrength therof, nor with fyre, for that will do likewiſe, and ye ſhal dayly taſſe and turne them til they be dry: to try them when they are dry, hold them in your hand a ſpace, & if they cleaue togither when ye open your hande, they are not then drie: but if they ſhatter a ſunder in opening your hand, then ye may be ſure they are dry ynough. If not, lette them remaine, and vſe ye them as is before ſayde.

Ye

Ye shal vnderstand the drineſſe of them is to preſerue them and long to laſt, but if nede be, ye may occupie them well vndryed, with leſſe portion to ſowe.

¶ What Poles are beſt.

Ye shal prepare your Poles of ſuch wood as is light and ſtyffe, and which will not bowe with euery winde, the beſt and metelt time to get them is in Winter when the ſappe is gone downe, and as ſone as ye haue taken of your Hop, lay your Poles in ſundry places vntill the next ſpring, whereby they may endure the longer.

¶ How to order and dreſſe your hylles.

After the firſt yeare is paſt, your Hop being increaſed to more plentie of rotes in your hilles, ye ſhall after Michelmaſſe euery yeare, open your hilles and caſt downe the tops vnto the rotes, vncouering them, and cut awaye all the ſuperfluous rotes, ſome doth plucke awaye all the rotes that ſpreades abroad without the hilles, then opens the hils and puts of good newe earth vnto them, and ſo couers them againe, which ſhall keepe them from the froſt, & alſo make the grounde fatte, ſo ſhall ye let them remayne vnto the ſpring of the yere, in February or March, then againe if ye ſhall ſée anye ſuperfluous rotes ye maye take them awaye, and cup them vp, and your Hop ſhall be the better, then againe caſt vp the earth about your hils, and clenſing them from all weedes and other rotes, which will take away their ſtrength, if the herbs remaine, ſo let them reſt till your Poles may be ſet therein.

¶ Of grounde beſt for your Hop.

The Hop delighteth and loueth a good and reaſonable fatte grounde, not verye lowe, nor yet to moyſt, for I haue ſéene thē prowe wel in Flaunders, in dry ſandy fieldes,

fieldes, the Hoppe hilles being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say for great neede, make your Hoppe growe and beare on any kinde of rockie grounde, so that your hilles be great and fatte earth, but the lower grounde commonlye proueth best, so that it stande well and hotte in the Sunne.

A note of the reast abouesayde.

YE shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and good, with a few rotes and plantes placed in a small plotte of ground. Ye shall vnderstande, the wilde hoppe that growth in the hedges, is as good to occuppe as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but loke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe will be barren for want of good earth, & lacke of dressing, which ye shall perceyue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they shoulde beare they wylbe barren, which is for want of good fatte earth, or an vnkinde yeare, or lacke of weeding and good ordering. Therefore such as are minded to bestow labour on the grounde, may haue as good hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countries: but if ye will not go to the cost, to make hoppe yardes, ye may with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shalbe as good for the quantitie as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of grounde) plant hoppe rotes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette vp poles by them when time shal require in the spring, and to bestowe euery winter after the gathering your hoppe, on euery hill heade, a shouel full of dung to comfort the earth, for thē will they beare ꝯ more plentie of hoppe the nert yeare following: to conclude, you that haue groundes maye well practise in all thinges afore mencioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall giue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue hearde by credyble persons, which haue knowne a hundreth hilles, (which is

a small plat of grounde, to beare three hundreth pounde of Hoppe, so that the commodity is much, & the gaynes great: and one pound of our Hoppe dryed and ordered, will go as farre as two pounde of the best Hoppe that commeth from beyond seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the ordering and planting of Hoppe.

¶ Howe to packe your Hoppes,

When your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on boarded flores, and well dryed (as I haue afore shewed) ye shall put them into great sackes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe hard together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so yée may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse, (which haue but small store) to treade them into drie fattes, and so reserue them for their vse, which is counted the better way and the lesse portion doth serue, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,
To all furtherers of this common wealth.

FINIS.

Here foloweth a neceſſary table (by Alphabete) to finde out quickly all ſenerall particulars in thys booke afore mentioned, by the numbers in this table, ſeeking the lyke number on the pagine or leafe.

A

Abricotes grafted. 22
Antes or Piſmiars on trées. 51
Antes on yong trées. 51
Antes or Piſmiars about trées. 58
Antes or Piſmiars on Cherry trées. 67
An Apple to be ſet whole in the earth. 67
Apple trées grafted. 20. Altering of harde Peares. 76
Altering or tranſplanting. 38
Apple trées diſbraunched. 40
Apples without bloſſoming. 56
Apples to be had rathe or late. 56
Almondes to be greater than other. 59
Almondes ſet of the curnell. 37
Apples to remayne long on the trée. 74
Apples which are frozen to helpe. 76
Apple trées to be cheriſhed. 77
Apples to be made fall from the trée. 77
Apple trees to be ſet, not to conſume. 79
Apples to growe of dyuers faſhions. 79
Apples cions to graffe dyuers ſortes on a trée. 78
Apples to be coloured.

B

Barennelle of trées and braunches cut. 47
Barennelle of trées to helpe. 70
Beaſtes brawſing on trées or graffes. 48
Binding of trées being weake. 27
Binding of graffes againſt windes. 28
Binding of graffes. 31
Binding of trées, and with what. 45

The Table.

Boughes broken to remedie. 13
Bushes or small trées to be set. 19
Braunches to be set in the earth. 16
Braunches another away. 16
Braunches olde howe to be set. 28
Braunches to be set and gouerned on trées. 38
Braunches to be cut before they be set. 39
Broken braunches to cut of. 13
Bushing of grafte heads. 31

C

Caterpillers on trées. 53
Chaunging the fruite of curnels. 7
Chesnuttes to be set. 68
Coleworte harde to be grafted. 23
Chesnuttes in ranke. 41
Chesnuttes to haue rathe and late. 56
Cherry trées to be set. 10
Cherry trées set. 11
Cherry trées grafted. 12
Cherries with the difference. 15
Cherries to be grafted one vpon another. 16
Cherries grafted to be great. 20
Cherries grafted and how to be cut. 26
Cherries to taste like spice. 35
Cherries to haue long on the trées. 56
Cherries to plant or set. 67
Cherries to be kept in good ayre. 67
Chosing your graffes or cions. 23
Cleauing your stockes. 28
Cleauing your stockes of Cherries and Plum trées. 18
Cherry how to be tempered. 31
Couering your cliftes on the head. 31
Curnelles watered. 66
Curnelles to be set. 2
Curnelles taken out of the pressing of fruite. 2
Cutting of principall members. 49

Cut-

The Table.

Cutting of principall rootes. 9
Cutting of great rootes. 43
Cutting of cions with the tyme. 19
Cutting the heades of your stocke. 27
Cutting, proying and when. 46
Cutting great braunches. 46
Cutting of braunches in replanting. 14

D

Damson trées to be set. 11
Damsons to last long on the trées. 35
Dayes on the Moone to graffe on. 58
Dayes best to plant or graffe. 60
Date trée set of a stone. 68
Defending your trées from Snayles. 51
Déepe setting or shallowe. 16
Déepe digging and donging. 17
Differences of Cherries. 15
Donging your trées of Pepines. 3
Dong and good earth for trées. 43
Diuers kind of graffes. 21 Digging the earth for slips. 17
Digging the rootes all about. 44
Disbraunching al wild stocks, before they are replãted. 40
Drawing forth of your wedge. 30

E

Earth with the vse thereof. 2
Earth to be made good. 44
Earth good for trées. 43
Earth to be digged for slippes. 17
Elmes harde to be grafted. 21
Emettes or Antes. 58

F

Fensing your graffe heades. 31
Filbardes to be set. 10
Figge trée grafted. 21
Figge trées to come forwarde. 69
Figge trées to be planted. 18

The Table.

Forwarde trées to be marked. 14
Foure wayes of grafting. 19
Furnishers to be had. 24
Fruite charging the trée. 22
Fruit to haue the tast of halfe an Apple, & halfe a Peare. 57
Fruite howe to kéepe from the frost. 59
Fruit to be made laratiue. 60
Fruit to tast as ye shall séeme good. 68
Fruit to be kept long. 71
Fumigations in the spring time. 53

G

Grafting all sortes of trées. 20
Graffes of Plumtrées to graffe with. 11
Grafting of Plums and Cherries. 11
Grafting foure wayes. 19
Grafting of Seruice, or sette. 6
Graffes of diuers kindes. 21
Grafting the Figge trée. 21
Grafting all sortes of trées. 20
Graffes to be kept long. 23
Grafting how to beginne. 24
Grafting wilde stockes. 24
Grafting things to graffe with. 24
Graffes not prospering. 25
Grafting well and sounde. 25
Graffes how to be ordered. 25
Grafting howe to take héede of the barke. 26
Graffes pinched in the stocke. 28
Grafting the braunch or great trée. 28
Grafting many cions on one head. 29
Graffes which doe lightly take. 29
Graffes to be right sette in the head. 30
Grafting the second way of braunches. 32
Grafting the third maner, betwirt the barke and the tree. 33
Grafting in the shielde. 34
Grafting in the Sommer. 34

Graf

The Table.

Grafting with great big cions 34
Grafting on yong trées. 35
Grafting thrée or foure heades on a trée. 37
Grafting artificially or subtilly. 54
Grafting one vine on another. 54
Grafting times, and when. 58
Grafting one vine with another. 60
Graffes howe to be gathered. 61
Grafting without coze. 70
Grapes without stones. 83
Grapes to taste lyke claret. 83
Grapes when to be gathered. 83
Grapes to know when they are rype. 84
Great Nuttes or Plums, sette of curnels. 59
Great Cherryes to be graft. 20
Great braunches howe to be cutte. 47
Gouerning of trées cutte. 49
Ground best for hoppes. 88
Gumme to be gathered on trées. 65

H

Hasell Nuttes to be set. 10
Heddes of graffes to be couered. 34
Heddes of graffes to be drest. 33
Howe to graffe the shield. 35
Howe to set trées at large. 41
Helping of trées. 48. Helping of mossy trées. 45
Holes for the rootes enlarged. 43
Howe to remoue trées. 5
Howe to leaue great braunches cutte. 47
Howe to take wormes on trées. 51
Hoppes howe to plant. 85
Hoppes howe to be chosen. 86
Hoppes séedes to be sowne. 86
Hoppes to be proyned or weeded. 87
Hoppes when to be gathered. 87
Hoppe hilles how to be drest. 88

Hoppe grounde the beſt. 88
Hoppes how to be packte beſt. 90

K

Keping graffes long. 23
Keeping Antes from trées. 51
Keeping yong trées from Snayles. 51
Keeping yong trées in the Spring. 53
Kanker or worme in the barke. 50

M

Making Syder. 6
Making Orchardes in fewe yeares. 7
Marking the ſtocke in taking it vp. 16
Medlers graft. 20
Medlars how to be graft to ware great. 69
Medlars againe to be graft. 20
Medlars or other fruit taſting like ſpice. 55
Medlars ſoner two monethes than others. 56
Medlars without ſtones. 57
Medicining of trées. 45
Medlars, principall tymes to cutte. 49
Many trées following their naturall earthes. 40
Moſſe on trées. 71 Moſſe taken from trées. 45
Mulbery trée to be ſette. 18
Mulbery trée to come rath or late. 57
Mulbery trée. 69 Mulbery to be planted. 71
Muſcadell taſte in Grapes. 55
Multiply or augment trées. 6

N

Nature of the graffes. 21
Nature of places. 44
Negligence of the planter. 5
Nuttes graft. 59
Nutte in grafting. 26
Nuttes and what doth make them good. 48
Nuttes to be kept long and greene. 72
Nuttes how to be ſet. 8

The Table

Nuttes and ſtones which be lyke the trées. 9
Noynting the trées beneath. 68

O

Orchardes making in fewe yeares. 7
Ordering your trées in rankes. 42
Ordering Plum trées and Cherry trées. 11

P

Packing of Hops. 89. Paynes taking in planting. 53
Peches rathe or timely. 55
Peche trées how to be cut. 72
Peches how to be coloured. 73
Peche trées with wormes. 73. Peches without ſtones. 73
Peares to be altered. 76. Peares to come rathe. 56
Peares to kéepe a yeare. 57
Pepins to be watered. 66
Pepins taken from the preſſe. 2
Pyne tré to be ſet. 10
Pinching of the graffes. 28
Pilmiars or Antes. 67
Pilmiars to be deſtroyed. Another. 58
Planting in valleyes. 44
Planting trées at large. 41
Planting without the rote, and alſo with the rote. 59
Planting of the Vyne. 66
Planting Nuttes. 9
Placing the ſhielde on the tré. 36
Plums to be grafted. 59
Plums how to be kept. 75. Plum trées if the like not. 75
Plum trées to be ſet. 11
Plum graffes to be cut. 26
Plums taſting like ſpice. 55
Poles for Hoppes. 87
Poles which are beſt.
Prayer in grafting and plan
Profite that come by he
Proyning or cutti

Pruyning what trées. 15
Pruyning Cyons. 16
Pruyning of trees and when. 46
Pruyning of hoppes. 37
Pultrie to take heede of. 2

Q

Quyne Apple howe to be grafted. 58
Quinces for to plant. 18
Quinces to be grafted. 20
Quince againe to be grafted. 21

R

Raysons of grapes to keepe a yeare. 60
Rankes to be set. 41
Remedy against broken bowes. 13
Remouing or replanting trées. 3
Replanting in the meetest times. 5
Rootes to be cleansed. 12
Rootes to be cut. 43
Rootes rebated in replanting. 15
Rootes to be vncouered. 47
Rootes vncouered. 46

S

Sernices grafted or set. 6
Seruice trées. 22. Seruice trée set. 22
Sauing the flocke before yée graffe. 26
Setting trées in ranke. 4
Setting of Nuttes. 8
Setting of Filbardes, or hasell Nuttes. 10
Setting toward the South or sunnie place. 39
Setting plums or Damson trées. 13
Setting all sortes of Cherries. 11
Setting of bushe trées. 19
[illegible] haine to be bounde. 36
[illegible] taken of, to know if he be good or 35
76
Sydor

Syder making. 7. Sicknesse in trées. 50
Syons when to be gathered. 61
Syons pluckte vp. 3. Syons without rootes. 18
Syons which are best. 23. Slender stockes or trées. 27
Small trées of curnelles. 3. Snayles on trées. 51
Sowing of pepynes or curnels. 2
Space from ranke to ranke. 4
Staues to staye your cions. 14
Stocke heddes to be well cutte. 27
Stocke heds clouen to much, or the barke head do teare. 29
Stockes not hastily to be remooued. 48
Stones of fruite to be sette. 64
Swelling of the stocke or graffe. 13

T

Taking héede in graffing. 26
Taking vp of trées. 14
Taking of ẏ shield from the bark, & to set him on again. 36
Tymes best to graffe in. 60
Tymes and manner of graffing foure wayes. 19
Tymes to cut Cions. 19
Times to sette Nutte trées. 8
Tymes when to vncouer the shield. 38
To kepe peares a yeare. 57
Transplanting after Michelmasse. 39
Trées graffed or vngrafte, to make Sider. 6
Trées of wilde Nuttes. 10. Trées to be taken vp. 14
Trées of great cions prickte in the earth, without roots
Trées harde to be graft, with shielde or scutchion.
Trées charged with fruite.
Trées to chaunge cions or graffes on.
Trées to chooſe to graffe on.
Trées to marke, which be forwarde.
Trées as bygge as your legge.
Trées hauing great braunchesse.
Trées hurt or eaten with beastes.
Trées beyng long without frute.

Trées which do not prosper. 74
Trées with wormes or fruite. 64
Trées bearing bitter fruite. 70

V

Vines how to plant. 66. Vine or grape. 80
Vse of earth in sowing your curnelles. 2
Vncouering of the trée rootes. 45

W

Walnuttes set. 9. Walnuttes howe to be kept. 72
Walnutte trées what they loue best. 40
Watering trées against the Caterpiller. 53
Watering trées or plantes. 4. Watering of trées. 45
Weéding your beddes or grounde. 2
Wedges in grafting, how to be softely drawne forth. 30
What trées loueth fayre sunne; what loue colde ayre. 40
What dong to dong your trées. 45. When to proyne. 46
When to vncouer your trées. 46
Why frute sauor or tast not well. 9
Wilde trées plucked vp. 3
Wilde stockes remoued. 48
Wyne howe to prowne or tast. 84
Wormes among rootes. 44. Wormes in the barke. 15
Wormes that do eate in trées. 51
Wormes of a straunge nature, and how to take them. 50
Wormes in trées of fruite. 64
Wormes in the peache tree. 73

FINIS.